The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.706 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th June.
M CATHAY	2938	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "
—ASSAM	3693	540	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th "
M SIAM	2911	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weigheli	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 240.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.	
s. s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	James Harris	17th July.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.	
s. s. ARABIA	3,503	480	James Laird	17th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1886. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE s.s. HANKOW, 3,594 Tons (recently employed by Admiralty as a Troopship) will sail for London about 24th June.
Has a splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers.
Fare, exclusive of Wines, &c., Rs. 350.
Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S

STEAMSHIP NYANZA, Captain SHWEDLER, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant.
For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohola. Agent.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

FANCY WOOLLEN TWEEDS
Of Indian Manufacture in several neat designs and colors.
54 inches wide, at Rs. 1-12- per yard.
For Samples apply to

THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Cawnpore.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES,
GELATINE BROMIDE
of the following sizes.

4½ × 3½	per dozen	Rs.	1	4
5 × 4	"	"	2	0
6½ × 4½	"	"	2	12
7 × 5	"	"	3	4
10 × 8	"	"	5	0

Brand "DENYS EXTRA RAPIDES," a fresh consignment just to hand in splendid condition.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE PATCH, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 12th day of January, 1886, and probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 20th day of May, 1886, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to NAVAZBAI, the widow, and BOMONSHAW NOWROJEE PATCH, one of the sons of the said deceased, the Executrix and Executor respectively in the said Will named), are required on or before the 1st day of July next, to send to the undersigned at their office at 27, Meadow-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claim of which the said Executors shall then have notice, all persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 25th day of May, 1886.

PESTANJEE and RUSTIM,
Executors' Solicitors.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th June, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1465 tons, on MONDAY, 7th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1 450 tons, on MONDAY, the 14th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th June, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

ERSKINE'S
BRAHEE SUGAR
POWDERS,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Faceache, Toothache, Earache, Coughs, and all Affections from cold.
Per packet, 12 as. and Re. 1-12.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Saint Esteph	18 0	.....
Chianti	18 0	.....
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	.....
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50 0	.....
BURGUNDY—		
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30 0 16	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23 0 12	8
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0 21	0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0 13	0
Amontillado	30 0	.....
Cardinal	35 0	.....
MADEIRA—		
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	.....
PORT—		
Invalids'	24 0 13	0
Graham's Five Crown	36 0	.....
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0 20	0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0 24	0
Russeau's	32 0 30	0
Comte de Bonfort	52 8	.....
Moet & Co.'s	55 8 30	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65 0 35	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0 16	0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	.....
Do. do. Very aged	48 0	.....
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	24 0	.....
Old Head (Irish) ***	24 0	.....
Do. do. ****	26 0	.....
CHARTREUSE—		
White		3 0
Yellow		4 0
Green		5 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA		1 8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E., hereby invites Tenders for the Construction of three Blocks of Buildings on the Apollo Bunder.

Intending Contractors may Tender for either Block or for the whole.

Plans, specification, and forms of agreement will be on view on and after MONDAY next, the 7th June, at the Office of the Architect, Apollo Bunder, or where all other information may be obtained between the hours of 11 and 5. Intending Contractor will be called on to deposit Rs. 500 with each tender as earnest money, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted, or in the case of the accepted Tender retained until the Agreement is signed. If a contractor whose tender is accepted fails to sign the agreement at the appointed time he will forfeit this deposit money.

The Sirdar does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Printed copies of the specification, agreement, and Schedule can be obtained at the office of the Architect for Rs. 3 per set.

Tenders will be received up to noon on the 21st inst.

K. T. CHISHOLM,
F. R. I. B. A.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled stock, specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with Goods of the choicest quality.

TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business, very far exceeding that of any other House in Western India, enables them to purchase in the best markets at the lowest possible rates, thus placing the Company in a position to supply Goods on specially advantageous terms.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this Department the Company are the largest importers in India.

Sherries and Ports selected by the Company's Continental Agents. Brandies from the Vine Growers' Association. The celebrated Glenlivet Scotch Whisky and Old Irish Whisky. The Company's special imports of Clarets, Burgundies, Hocks, Moselles, &c. Champagnes from Giesler, Heidsieck, and Perrier Jouet, together with the Company's general supplies of Liqueurs, Ales, and Stouts offer an unrivalled selection, all of very superior quality and moderately priced.

PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.

Fresh supplies of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables, Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Coffee, Cocoas, Chocolates and others. Table and Household Requisites from the first English and Continental Houses are imported by every mail-steamer, thus ensuring FRESHNESS a great desideratum in this class of Goods. The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates are lower than those at which the same high-class articles can be imported direct. EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

GLASS AND CROCKERY.

The stock contains many handsome designs, specially suited for presentation. The Company' standard patterns in both Glass and Crockery will be found cheap and serviceable.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.

Include Cutlery of the best quality, well-known for its capability of standing hard wear for years, Lamps and Lanterns in great variety, Kerosine Cooking-Stoves, Cheavin's celebrated Filters, Enamelled Iron Ware, Baths, Garden Tools, Camp Kit, Animal Traps and Household Necessaries of every description.

GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.

The Company offer an unequalled selection of well-seasoned Kit of the very best quality; Lawn-Tennis, Cricket, Rackets, Golf, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Ammunition, and Games of every description for Out-door and In-door use.

The Company solicits special attention to this Department, the lengthened experience acquired, and the practical knowledge obtained of the necessities of an Indian climate enable the Company to offer the very best Goods at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.

This Department meets with great attention from the Manager, whose long and varied experience of this branch will be a sufficient guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met with supplies of the latest and most fashionable Goods.

SADDLERY.

This Department contains every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear, and a large assortment of Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE AND FANCY GOODS.

The Jewellery Department contains a very handsome selection of new and elegant designs in Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Rings, &c.

The Electro-plated ware is of the very best quality, and comprises many handsome designs in Vegetable and Side Dishes, Cruets, Claret Jugs, Iced Water Pitchers, Fish and Fruit Knives and Forks, etc., etc.

The Fancy Department includes Albums, Writing and Despatch Cases, Dressing Bags and Case's Jewel Cases, Fans, etc., and a very large assortment of Novelties and Elegancies in Fancy Leather Plush, Ormolu, etc.

STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

The Stationery Department has been replenished with new Goods from the well-known firms of De La Rue, Goodall, &c., and contains writing appliances and necessaries of every description suitable for the writing-table and personal use.

The Artists' materials, of which the Company has a large stock, are obtained from the firm of Winsor and Newton, whose name is a guarantee for their good quality.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

In these Departments these Company are transacting largely increased business, due to the excellent and reliable quality of the Instruments, Apparatus, and Chemicals supplied, coupled with moderate charges. The Company's present stock is complete in every Department.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Pharmacy Departments is presided over by a thoroughly competent Pharmacist of many years' experience in first-class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in the dispensing of Physicians Prescriptions and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical Instruments are procured from the leading London Houses, the attention of the Profession, Dispensaries, &c., is invited to the Company's extensive stock, which is being continually increased by the addition of New and Improved Instruments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
PURVEYORS, ETC., BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GRENO—	
Extra Sec ..... per case	Rs. 63 0
*WACHTER Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry ..... "	" 58 4
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ..... "	" 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole ..... "	" 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping ..... "	" 53 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Brut Impérial, very dry ..... "	" 54 0
Extra Superior	" 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	" 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ..... "	" 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche ..... "	" 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ..... "	" 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extr

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.

Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.

All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.

NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs.	Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.				
Gentn.'s Albert	110 to	220	12 to	18
* Lady's "	75 to	120	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	90 to	230	10 to	20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	95 to	185	8 to	16
CLOSE CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to	200	10 to	18
* Lady's "	50 to	110	8 to	12
TWISTED CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	120 to	180	14 to	20
PRINCE OF WALES.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to	190	10 to	16
* Lady's "	90 to	170	8 to	12
EGYPTIAN.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to	150	8 to	12
BRAZILIAN.				
* Lady's Albert	95 to	200	.....	
" Victoria	125 to	500	12 to	18
" Guard	150 to	300	.....	
SCALE.				
* Lady's Albert	80 to	150	.....	
" Victoria	120 to	200	12 to	18
" Guard	160 to	300	.....	
WOVE.				
* Lady's Albert	70 to	130	9 to	18
" Victoria	100 to	180	.....	
" Guard	150 to	280	.....	
FETTER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75 to	200	10 to	18
CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to	175	16 to	24
FLAT RINGS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60 to	140	8 to	13
* Lady's "	60 to	90	8 to	12
" Victoria	85 to	100	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
* Lady's Albert	70 to	130	8 to	16
" Victoria	100 to	180	.....	
LAPPED BELCHER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60 to	100	.....	
*Lady's "	90 to	60	8	
ARTHUR.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75 to	150	.....	
*Lady's "	50 to	100	.....	
" Victoria	70 to	125	.....	
" Guard	175 to	900	.....	

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"FERRINTOSH."

CAUTION.—Please note that PHILLIPS and Co.'s celebrated brand of SCOTCH WHISKY is spelt with two Rs. and not with one R. only. A spurious article is being foisted on the public by some Bazar Dealer under the name of *Ferintosh*.

FERRINTOSH.
Rs. 22-8 per dozen.
is the name of the GENUINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY as SOLD BY

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS:—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1886.
THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to	16 8
Travelling Suits	25 0 to	28 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0 to	35 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0 to	50 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	"	4 8
Best Oxford do.	"	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		8 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to	12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to	25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	6 8
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.	20 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	30 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	each	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6 8
Warm Gloves		1 8
Warm Mufflers		2 0
Travelling Caps		4 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6 8
Linen Faced Collars	doz.	0 12
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	10 0
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1 8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
		40 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		13 0
Railway Portmanteaux		8 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		5 0
oiled Linen Bags		28 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside basket	from	25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	33 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to	38 0

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Sun Hats	5 0
Overland Chairs	4 8
Despatch Boxes	20 8
Eider Down Pillows	8 8
English Feather Pillows	6 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	3 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
China Grass Slippers from Rs. 1-0 to	1 8
Morocco Slippers	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap per Packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2 8
Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows each	1 8
Resais or Quilts from	5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs from	16 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes from	1 8
Sponges from	1 8
Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps	1 8
Leather Purses	2 0
Sovereign Boxes from Rs. 3-8 to	4 8
Razors, ready for use	2 0
Shaving Brushes	2 0
Nail Brushes	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes	4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Nail Scissars from 1-8 to	2 0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps from	10 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.	6 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths	15 8
	7 8
Waterproof Coats	6 8
Air Pillows	6
Air Cushions	

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 9TH JUNE,
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 9TH JUNE,
BY SPECIAL DESIRE,
AND FOR THE LAST TIME.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera, entitled the
PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
OR, THE SLAVE OF DUTY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 10TH JUNE,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
Offenbach's Grand Military and Spectacular Comic Opera, in 4 Acts, entitled the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

FOR FRIDAY, 11TH, & SATURDAY, 12TH,
SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION
Gilbert and Sullivan's New Japanese Opera
MIKADO,
WITH COMPLETE NEW DRESSES AND SCENERY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "CLAN McGREGOR," ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Captain K. Macaulay, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 9th June 1886.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Ridge road, Malabar Hill, for three or four months, now occupied by H. P. Thomson, Esq.; good stabling, rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AND INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

THIS Society's English High School for GIRLS, at Girgaum, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 15th June.

NOTICE.

WANTED one or two PUBLIC WORKS SUBORDINATES in the Revenue Department. Salary Rs. 60 Babashai per month. Apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials. Those who may have passed L. C. E. or F. C. E. examination will be preferred.

LUXUMON JUGUNNATH,
Sir Subha.

Sir Subha's Office, Camp Naosari, 5th June 1886.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June 1886, at 3-30 o'clock p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, situate at No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company on the 3rd instant:—

"That the regulations of the Company shall be and the same are hereby altered by adding thereto the following Regulations:—

"11a. The Company may, in accordance with the provisions of "The Indian Companies' Act, 1882," from time to time reduce its capital, whether paid-up or uncalled or unpaid-up, by reduction of the number of its shares or of their nominal value respectively, or otherwise, and may cancel any unallotted shares or lost capital or any capital unrepresented by available assets, and may pay off any capital which may be deemed in excess of the wants of the Company, and the Company shall have power to consolidate or sub-divide its shares or any of them."

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited.

Bombay, 8th June 1886.

JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF LADIES'
BOOTS AND SHOES.

A SPECIALITE—

Glace Kid, Oxford Shoes to Lace		
or Button	Rs. 9-8,	Cash
„ Button Boot	„ 12-2,	„

In Pinets Shapes and Sizes.

PATENT COURT SHOES	Rs. 6-12	Cash
KID COURT SHOES.....	„ 6-12	„
MOROCCO COURT SHOES	„ 5-14	„

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW on Bellasis road, Byculla, next door to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.; also two other Bungalows in the same compound. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West. For particulars of rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, OFFICES in Medows Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Winter and Burder. Solicitors.—Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, either entire or in flats, the SPACIOUS and AIRY PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, vacated by the Offices of the G. I. P. Railway Company. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate occupation, up to the end of October, a splendid BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, matted throughout.—Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, an eligible OFFICE in the new House opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* building. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street

TO BE LET, two spacious BUNGALOWS in one compound, situated on an elevated position on Worlee Hill, commanding an excellent sea view, adjoining "West Point," and lately in the occupation of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, either separately or together, the commodious and airy offices in Apollo Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Co., and Messrs. Breul & Co. Rent Rs. 300 for the entire, or Rs. 150 each. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a small BUNGALOW at MAHIM. Rent, Rs. 35. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1886 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on MONDAY, the twenty-eighth day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 4th day of June, 1886.

W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

FOR the Office of the Auditor Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, thoroughly qualified CLERKS or ACCOUNTANTS for construction and store accounts. Salary Rs. 100 to 130.

WANTED also TWO CLERKS on salaries from Rs. 60 to 80 for construction accounts.

Applications will be received by the Auditor up to 20th June and successful candidates will be required to join by 1st July.

NOTICE.

From HAIBATRAO HARI, Manager of the estate of the Chief of Jamkhandi at Pandharpur and holder of general power of Attorney.

To the SUBORDINATE JUDGE of Pandharpur.

SIR,—The estate consisting of Inam lands at Pandharpur held by my master, constitutes his private property. I have received the revenues from the tenants thereof. One SIDDHIBAI who has no right in the said revenues having filed a suit against my tenants to get a part of my revenue, I applied to you for being made a party to the suit; and a similar request has been made by the tenants. Such being the case, I see that while the 5th of July has been fixed for the trial of Siddhibai's plaint against my tenants direct, I have not received any summons as a defendant. This shows that our request to be made a party, has not as yet been granted. As my master's just rights will be affected if he be not made a party, I urge the matter upon your due consideration by this notice.

I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient petitioner.

हायवतराव हरी
वहिवाटदार.

(Signed) in Marathi HAIBATRAO HARI,
Manager,

6th June, 1886.

CASSELL'S NATIONAL LIBRARY.

EDITED BY HENRY MORLEY.

Net Cash, Price 4 as. each.

Warren Hastings by Lord Macaulay.
My Ten years' Imprisonment by Silvis Pellico.
The Rivals and the School for scandal by R. B. Sheridan.
The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.
The complete Angler by Isaac Walton.
Child Harold by Lord Byron.
The Man of Feeling by H. Mackenzie.
Sermons on a the Card by Bishop Latimer.
Lives of Alexander the Great and Cæsar by Plutarch.
The Castle of Otranto by H. Walpole.
Voyages and Travels by Sir J. Maundeville.
She Stoops to Conquer, and the Good-Natured man by Goldsmith.
The Lady of the Lake by Sir W. Scott.
Table Talk by Martin Luther.
The Wisdom of the Ancients and New Atlantis by F. Bacon.
Francis Bacon by Lord Macaulay.
Lives of the English Poets (Walter, Milton and Cowley) by Dr. Johnson.
Thoughts on the Present Discontents and Speeches by Edmund Burke.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROUTLEDGE'S WORLD LIBRARY.

EDITED BY HUGH R. HAWEIS.

Price, sewn 4 as. cloth, 6 as. net cash.

DeFoes Journal of the Plague.
White's Natural History of Selborne.
Macfarlane's Life of Wellington.
Cook's Last voyage.
Gulliver's Travels.
Baron Trenck.
Allen's Life of Nelson.
Goldsmith's Plays and Poems.
Longfellow's Popular Poems.
Goethe's Faust.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

WANTED GOOD COPYING CLERKS, Apply to KEMP & Co. Limitted, Fort.

FOR SALE, One large Hand Organ, quite new, playing 32 pieces half cost price. Apply MAX MINK, Hornby Road 7.

A CHOICE SELECTION of Meerschaum pipes, Briar Wood pipes, Cigar and Cigarette tubes, Prices beyond competition. Inspection earnestly solicited. SHROFF BROTHERS'

ICES, ICES—Four kinds daily. Every day a change of different kinds also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate Street.

WHOEVER likes good MOCHA COFFEE, please try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.

TO LET, ROOMS, suitable for a medical gentleman's office, or Barristers' chambers. Apply SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in fancy boxes. Flower, Rs. 3-12-8, and 7-8. Vegetable, Rs. 3-12, 7-8, and 15 each. Just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort.—Rooms large and airy. Available for officers and families at Rs. 3 per day. Arrangements can be made at reduced rates for monthly Residents.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

TO COLONELS OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.—On Commission Sale—A colonel's complete outfit, almost quite new, will be sold cheap. Apply John Mahomed and Co., 16, Meadow Street.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LACKA & Co., Corner of Hummum and Meadow Street.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bed room, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, twist, &c.

1 case net scarves.
1 „ colored sarries.
1 „ white dorias.
4 cases silk stripes,
5 „ tandsticker matches.
20 „ condensed milk.
10 casks soft soap.

An invoice of fragrant perfumery by the well known Price & Co., consisting of tooth powder, cherry paste, marking ink, shaving cream, vegetable extract, cosmetique, smelling salt, glycerine, otto de rose, assorted brushes, hand mirrors, essence of rose, jasmin, marschale, kiss-me-quick, boquet, rondeletia, verbina, millefleur, &c., &c.

Moss rose, white rose and marrow oil pomade, by Napoleon Price & Co.

On account of the concerned—
7 cases Nokes and Hoare varnishes.
5 case Madras Bordered Dhooties.
On account and at the risk of Hyderally Caderbhoy—
F V P 2455-19—25 cases seeds and pound beads.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon Dock and Sassoon Press, Colaba, by order of K. M. Heeramaneck, Esquire, and on account of whom it may concern—

150 bales good Dhollera cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon Bunder, Colaba, by order of Volkart Brothers and on account of whom it may concern—

50 bales good Dhollera cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 9th June, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Locksley Hall," Byculla, opposite "Byculla Club," the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of late Colonel Rahaman Mince, Esq., proceeded to his native country. The same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert services, platedware, such as breakfast companion, table candlesticks, sets of spoons and forks, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, dumbwaiter, handsome circular, pier, side, and writing tables, easy, reclining long arm and drawing room chairs, conversation and settee couches, chiffoneers, teapoys, Brussel carpets, double and four lights hanging kerosine lamps, iron fourpost bedsteads, wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, wardrobes, clothes press, wash-hand stands, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by public auction at Tilzroy lodge, No 1, Girgaum, near the Tramway terminus, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockeryware, a very handsome solid mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., a first-rate mahogany 10 stops harmonium by Alexandre, a first-rate mahogany miniature billiardtable, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, velvet and Brussels carpets, a second-hand strong phaeton, a second-hand brougham, a handsome strong fast trotting mixed breed horse, a first-rate gulf Arab horse, sets of single harness, &c., the property of Dr. Gama. The same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, very handsome superior porcelain dinner, dessert and tea services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, soup tureen, sauce tureen, cruet and liqueur stands, icepitcher, teatray, round salver, epergne, spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, mallet, pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long, and folding armrocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and settee couches, chiffoneers, teapoys, bookstands, screens, a handsome mahogany slate miniature billiard table by J. Bennett & Co., a mahogany 14 stops harmonium by Alexandre Pereet Fils, a Singer's sewing machine, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome, elaborately carved four post bedstead, handsome dressing and wash-hand tables with marble top, dressing glasses, and gown presses, a almyra with plate glass door, wardrobe with mirror, children's cradles, china bath tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome strong second-hand phaeton
1 „ „ „ „ broughan
1 „ fast trotting mixed breed horse
1 „ first-rate gulf Arab horse

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, opposite Lall Baugh, the valuable and handsome plain and carved F. P. inlaid household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japaness vases, &c., &c., the property of J. B. THOMSON, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms by order of Rai Manockal, widow of Dinshaw Framjee Kias and Cavasjee Dinshajee Kias, administrators of the late Dinshajee Framjee Kias, silver, large and small plates, spoons and forks, goolabdanee, gogiet, snuff boxes, gold necklace, gold ring, watch guard and chain, MaCabe's watch, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong English built Landau.
1 Do. do. Brougham.
1 Do. do. four seated open carriage.
1 Do. fast trotting bay Australian horse.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th June 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF PERSIAN COTTON.

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Lower Colaba, in the godown of Khima Chutoor by order of Aga Meerza, Mahomed Bawker and Hajee Meerza Mahomed Sallay, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Jaitha—

29 Jottas Persian cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the sale of sale.

SALE OF CHINICABALA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Hajee Seedick Hubib and on account and at the risk of Mr. F. Hurst,

At No. 1 Khuduck—
19 bags chinicabala.
At Khan Bazar—
15 bags chinicabala.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Kassara Basin, to close consignments—

75 First class teak squares.
55 Second class do.

Also

6½ tons furniture boards, from 12 to 30 inches in width, long lengths.

SALE OF SHAFTING AND GEARING.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Malet Bunder, near Waree Bunder Tramway terminus, on account of first purchasers—

A quantity of shafting and gearing.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m.—

A large quantity of provision, dead stock.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY near Grant Road, opposite Methodist Church.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Perozbai, widow and executrix of the will of the late Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry, the following valuable property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Churney road, leading from Grant road to Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east partly by the property of the said Perozbai, and partly by the property of Hajee Rahimtoolla Sullamaan, on the west by the said Churney road, on the north by the compound belonging to the property of the said Perozbai, and on the south by the property belonging to the estate of the late Manockjee Poonjiajee.

For further particulars and conditions of all, application may be made to the undersigned.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome harmonium, a miniature billard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome strong built brougham, a strong Bareilly cart, a powerful grey Australian, horse, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of J. PARTRIDGE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1886.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 5,500 CAST IRON C SOCKETS, and 5,500 CAST IRON C SOLE-PLATES for TELEGRAPH POSTS will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Storeyard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 3-th of June, 1886, and will be submitted to, and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give the whole order to any one firm.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be had at the Office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, 7th June, 1886.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

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Merino Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, of superior colour, Rs. 20 per each coat.
Merino, black, brown, grey, Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 15 per each coat.
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Cashmere Waterproof Coats of grey, brown colour, size from 44 to 58, Rs. 15 to 18 per each coat.
Black or white Waterproof Coats for Railway use, 42 to 48, Rs. 10 per each coat.
Gentlemen's Tweed Hats, Rs. 2-8 to 3 each hat.
Navy Serge Coats, and Trousers, of assorted colours, Rs. 20 to 25.
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White Waterproof Cloth, wide 66 inches, Re. 1 per yard.
Waterproof Sheet, warm lining, with eyelet hole Rs. 16, 12, 10, 8 per each.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, mature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the circulation greatly strengthened, quite returning to robust health certain. Bottles, 22 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever, or other sudden attack. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesday :—Satara (s), from Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lombardy (s), for Trieste; and Uppingham (s), Naples and Castlemare.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Surat, Paris, and Dragoman entered, and the s.s. Teutonia and Uppingham eft the dock yesterday.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Abba Meah Dada Meah, a shopkeeper in Kambakur Street, reported that on Monday night, one of the bars of the back window of his shop was removed, his shop entered, and clothing of the collective value of Rs. 164-12, stolen therefrom.

A FATAL ASSAULT.—At the Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper committed Trimbuk Ballajee to the Sessions on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of a labourer named Rama Ladoo. The accused had struck the deceased two blows on the left side of the abdomen and ruptured his spleen. He died an hour and a half after the assault in the Goculdas Hospital.

TROUBLESOME SEAMEN ON THE MAIL STEAMER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Chief Inspector Ingram charged the tindal and twelve other seamen of the s. s. Surat, with leaving the ship before she was properly secured, and with being absent without leave. It appeared that the men, after the Surat, which had brought the malls, had let go her anchor, but before she had been properly secured, went ashore. They had done so, though directed to remain on board by the serang, who had received his orders from the chief officer. The men were sent to jail for two weeks.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT LOWER MAHIM.—On Saturday last, the 5th instant, the members of the Amusement and Cricket Club established at Lower Mahim, celebrated Her Majesty's Birthday at Mr. Joseph Thos. de Silva's house, the honorary secretary of the club, which was beautifully decorated and illuminated. Dinner was provided for the occasion by the members of the club, to which some 20 persons sat down. Among the toasts was one proposed by the honorary secretary in honour of the Queen-Empress of India. Soon after dinner dancing commenced, which was kept up until a late hour.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF ORNAMENTS.—Vishnoo Pandoo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing gold earrings, valued Rs. 10, from the person of two Hindoo lads. On the night of the 5th instant the two boys went to bed with the earrings on their person, and on the following morning the earrings were missed, and the accused, who was lying close by the two children, was suspected to have stolen the articles. The matter was reported to the police, and he was arrested, when he admitted having stolen them. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Captain W. J. Webber, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—

FOR LONDON.—Mr. Pay, Mr. H J. Jackson, and Mr. A. Cook.

SINGULAR CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge, Fatmabai, a Mahomedan woman, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 40 from Makeji Patel Ishandoo Patel, being the amount alleged to have been lent by the plaintiff to the defendant. Mr. Munchashunker appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Baboorao for the defendant. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant, who was alleged to be her uncle, was about to re-marry, and having no funds to perform the necessary marriage ceremony, requested her to lend him Rs. 40 by pledging her gold and silver ornaments with a firm of Marwarees. She therefore procured Rs. 40 to accommodate the defendant. The defendant totally denied the claim, and stated that the plaintiff was in no way related to him as urged by her. The defendant was a patel or headman of the caste to which both parties belonged, and as such, exercised considerable influence in that community. He further stated that for the past five years the plaintiff had been excommunicated for some misconduct, and that every member of the caste had been interdicted from even exchanging a word with her on pain of being mulcted in the sum of Rs. 50. The defendant said it was quite unlikely that he, as the headman of the caste, would ask for a loan of Rs. 40 from the plaintiff, and besides that he was in good circumstances.

Evidence was then gone into, after which His Honour, in delivering judgment, said that upon the evidence before him he was of opinion that the claim was entirely a false one and preferred in order to force defendant to exercise his influence in her interest to procure the plaintiff admission into the caste. He observed that he could not be made to believe, with all his past experience on the bench, that a woman in the position of the plaintiff would pledge her own ornaments, pay a heavy rate of interest, and pass a writing to a Marwaree, who, however, had not a scrap of paper as evidence of the pledge, and that she in her turn would not secure any writing or claim any interest. The defendant personally denied the fact that he was her uncle, and moreover it was alleged, that he, about two years ago, got the loan to get himself re-married, whereas in point of fact the defendant was re-married only about two months ago, and when he was preparing to leave Bombay for the second marriage, it was then that he was served with a summons in this case. On these grounds His Honour threw out the plaintiff's claim and dismissed the suit.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FOREST GRIEVANCES IN KANARA.

THE publication in the *Bombay Gazette*, says the *Indu Prakush*, of the memorial and its curious appendices from the people of Kanara once more brings into prominence the complaints of the people of that district against the arbitrary conduct of certain officials there. We were among the first to sound the note of alarm about a month ago, but we then cried in the wilderness and our contemporaries, as the *Gazette* now admits, were inclined to regard the news as a *canard*. But the cry of a whole people cannot long remain unheard, however much it may be smothered by official pride or impatience, and we have now the whole story appearing in print with chapter and verse, and altogether with circumstantiality to be ignored. What to do hope with the *Gazette* that Government will now promptly take steps to inquire into the complaints and to effectually prevent the fair fame of the British Government from being injured by the arbitrary proceedings of some haughty bureaucrats. The truth seems to be, as far as our information is correct, that Col. Peyton, who is said to be a sort of a benevolent despot, a good-natured, kind-hearted man, who means well and is willing to do justice to those who would take it from him as a matter of grace, is offended at the apparent audacity and ingratitude (as it seems to him) of those who not content with his benevolence are airing their complaints against his department and trying to appeal to a higher benevolence. It is whispered that at the first rush the gallant Colonel tried to allay the storm with the milder remedies of persuasion and preaching. It is said he got his own clerks and subordinates to preach to the people on the error of their ways, and to induce them to give up their agitation. But the people thought otherwise and persisted. The wickedness of their course soon roused the ire of other officers of the district. Col. Peyton is said to be very popular amongst his brother bureaucrats and his affliction inspired sympathy. The treasonous agitation must be stamped down. The people must be taught a lesson in obedience and loyalty. A common evil must be nipped in the bud. It is probable that with such thoughts that Mr. Wiltshire exerted his power to break the neck of the Kanara Vana-dukh Nivarini Sabha. Whether he is to succeed in smashing the Sabha, as he probably wishes to do, rests now with Government. To us his proceedings as they are reported, if true, seem to be an extraordinary stretch of executive power such as deserves to be met by Government with exemplary correction.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 7.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·731
Temperature of the Air	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·2
Minimum do. do (read at 6 a.m.)	80·1
General Directions of Wind	W, WSW, NNW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	201
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	1·91
" " year	2·28

* From midnight to midnight.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

A BANQUET was given on May 11 at Fishmongers' Hall to the Duke of Cambridge and the representatives of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Nearly two hundred noblemen and gentlemen sat down under the presidency of the Prime Warden (Mr. W. T. Brand), the principal guests being Lord Arthur Somerset, Admiral Lord Alcester, Sir James Fergusson, Sir E. Birkbeck, M. P., the Duke of Manchester, Lord Napier of Magdala, Mr. Goschen, M. P., Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., Sir D. Cooper, Sir P. Cunliffe-Owen, all the Royal Commissioners, and the principal representatives of the colonies and dependencies of the empire at the Exhibition.

The usual loyal toasts having been given, "The Colonies and our Indian Empire" was proposed by the Duke of Cambridge, who said : I feel a little diffidence in proposing this toast, because there are many here who would do far more justice to it than I am able to do. At the same time, military men have some right to take special interest in the toast, seeing that the army had a fair share in establishing that great empire. It is of interest to us all to have our great empire defended, and the army now is prepared to do all that was done in former times under very different circumstances. But we are assembled here to-night as a result of that Great Exhibition at South Kensington, which, I think, proves that we have got that which is worth maintaining and worth defending. We have interesting exhibitions here and elsewhere, but I doubt whether any other country could produce such an Exhibition as we see now; because though representing every portion of the globe, that Exhibition is the result of the energy emanating from these little islands. Foreigners cannot fail to be struck when they go to South Kensington at what the empire of England means; whether they look to the Colonial portion, or whether they look to the Indian portion, they cannot but feel a certain amount of jealousy that such enormous areas should form part of the Empire of Great Britain. I am glad to think that the sentiment of maintaining the unity of this great Empire is much stronger now than it has ever been before. It is our duty to encourage that sentiment as much as we possibly can, and I trust it will be more and more developed as time goes on, and that none of us will ever see any change, except a greater desire to keep things as they are. I am sure you all wish to defend that Empire, because it is worth defending. (Cheers, and cries of "We will.") Then you must federate, because it is necessary, as our great interests develop, that all should have a voice in matters which are of general importance. A united empire means that every constituent portion should have an opportunity of expressing its feelings and views so that they shall be listened to and understood. In that view I regard it as a happy thought that this gathering at South Kensington should have been inaugurated. Having referred to the important part taken by the Prince of Wales in bringing about that result, and to the assistance which had been rendered to his Royal Highness by Sir P. Cunliffe-Owen, the Duke of Cambridge said that the feeling of interest in the Exhibition which was uppermost in all their minds had been greatly enchanced by the fact of her Majesty the Queen having evinced the same interest as her subjects by opening the Exhibition. He believed the result of that Exhibition would be to make them all—Great Britain, Ireland, and our great Colonial possessions—feel proud of that great Empire of India, which they meant to take care of to the best of their ability. They meant to do their duty by, and to do justice to, the native population, but they did not mean to give them up. If any attack were made upon India, he believed that every Colony would come forward in support of the views which he had ventured to express. He begged to offer, with the most intense feelings of admiration for the toast—the Colonies and Indian Empire. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with three times three, and was responded to by Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Victor Houlton, ex-Commissioner for Malta; and Mr. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department. The Prime Warden then proposed "The Houses of Parliament," to which the Duke of Manchester replied for the House of Lords.

Mr. Goschen said he was to return thanks for the House of Commons, which was, and he hoped would be, the representative of Great Britain and Ireland. (Loud cheers.) He did not know whether the idea was present to those who received the toast of the House of Commons as an historical institution, of which the present members were the temporary trustees, or whether they thought of the particular body of men who at this moment constituted the House of Commons. He thought the present members should be regarded as the heirs of the Houses that had gone before, whose traditions they inherited, and for whose privileges they were responsible. They could not simply look upon themselves as absolute owners of those privileges with which they might deal as they chose; they were rather life trustees in possession of privileges inherited from their forefathers, and from whom an account would be taken whether they had worthily administered the rights and privileges of which they were temporary trustees. He was glad to see the interest taken in the proceedings of the House of Commons by the representatives of distinguished Colonies, and it was gratifying to know that the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire was a matter dear to our Colonial brethren, and that wherever the British flag waved the House of Commons would be held responsible for any act weakening the aggregate of that Empire, of which the Colonieswere distinguished and important members. (Cheers.) His belief, however, was that the ultimate resort those who represented the constituencies of Great Britain and Ireland must be the judges of what would be best for the interests of the Empire at large. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to express his satisfaction at the growing interest in our Colonial and Indian Empire, and his regret at the loss they had sustained by the death of Mr. W. E. Forster, concluding by the expression of a hope that there would be a common feeling throughout these islands that the prospects and power of this country in the world depended on our pursuing not a disintegrating process, but a policy of drawing more closely together all the bonds which united the great English-speaking communities throughout the world.

The Executive Commissioners of the Exhibition will be entertained at dinner by the St. George's Club, Hanover Square, on June 16. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., will preside.

The number of visitors to the Exhibition last week was 117,501; total since the opening, 245,578.

The Reception Committee, recently formed by direction of the Prince of Wales, Executive President of the Royal Commission, is desirous of offering a fitting and cordial reception to Colonial and Indian visitors of distinction during their visit to England, by facilitating, so far as my be possible, their arrangements for visiting places of special interest in the United Kingdom. To enable that committee to do this, funds are required, and those who may be desirous of co-operating are invited to subscribe to the object in view. Subscriptions can be sent to the London and Westminster Bank, West End Branch, St. James's Square, S. W., or to Mr. Arthur Hodgson, C.M.G., general secretary at the office of the Reception Committee, Old London, Exhibition Buildings, South Kensington; or to Mr. H. Trueman Wood, the treasurer, Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi. Cheques should be crossed London and Westminster Bank, West End Branch.

On May 17, the band of the 1st West India Regiment, consisting of thirty-five men of colour, mostly negroes, arrived at Waterloo Station from Portsmouth, to which port they were brought on the 16th by the mail steamer Tyne from Freetown, Sierra Leone. They have come to England to attend the Colonial Exhibition. The men who left Sierra Leone on April 27, were under the charge of Lieutenant R. J. Morris, of their own regiment, but were headed by their own chief, Bandmaster Quord, a European who has been with the regiment several years. Three or four ordinary privates accompanied the party, these being the only men who carried rifles, and intended to give visitors to the Exhibition an idea of our West Indian coloured troops.

The first experiment in washing and manipulating the "blue ground," imported from the Griqualand West Diamoud Mines, took place under the direction of Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., Acting Executive Commissioner for the Cape of Good Hope in the Cape Court of the Exhibition, on May 15, in the presence of a number of visitors, amongst whom were the Duke of Manchester, the right Hon. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Sir John Swinburne, M.P., and others. Several diamonds were found in the course of the operation, which attracted a considerable crowd and excited an unusual amount of interest. The process will be repeated at stated times during the period of the Exhibition.

An interesting feature in connection with the Hong Kong Court is the Hong Kong Bazaar, which is located in two rooms overlooking the conservatory at the Royal Albert Hall, and which illustrates the principal commodities which constitute the stock-in-trade of a Chinese retail vendor of assorted goods in Hong Kong. Silks, blackwood, ivory carvings, fans, screens, crockery, and other commodities, find a place in this collection, and the bazaar is presided over by some Chinese traders, arrived expressly from Hong Kong for the purpose.

We stated in our last issue that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., on May 10, opened a club for the Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, in Old London Street, on behalf of the Prince of Wales. The complete list of the committee is as follows :—President, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen. Chairman, Sir Arthur Blyth (South Australia). Members, Sir Victor Moulton (Malta), Mr. G. H. Hawtayne (British Guiana), Mr. J. R. Royle (India), Mr. Edward Cunliffe-Owen (Royal Commission). Secretary, Mr. T. Winter.

DARING ROBBERY IN PARIS.

AN American lady met with a strange adventure as she was driving down the Boulevard Haussman, Paris, in an open carriage on the 14th ult. A young man, who had been walking quietly along the footpath, suddenly made a dash at her and tore from her back-hair a valuable pin studded with brilliants. He then ran away, leaving his victim screaming with fright. Some gentlemen who were passing by set off in pursuit and, after an exciting chase, captured him at the end of the Rue Tronchet and took him to the nearest police station. On being confronted with the magistrate he coolly explained that, being without work, he considered it the most natural thing in the world that those who had more than they required should supply him with meat and drink. The magistrate refused to acknowledge the force of his theories, and he was sent to gaol.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, C.S.I., M.D., AT ACTON.

THE following sketch of Sir George Birdwood at Home appears in the *World* :—When time came for Dr. George Birdwood to quit for ever the warmth, the verdure, and the brightness of the Victoria Gardens at Bombay which he loved so well, he fled precipitately (after a fortnight's trial) from the smoke and fog of London, and settled down quietly to an English life at rural Acton, where, within easy reach of the India Office, he could forget the inartistic shortcomings of Apsley Terrace in the enjoyment of pure air, the cultivation of his flowers and the contemplation of the green fields before his dwelling. An overgrowth of hawthorns shades his ground floor windows; a group of prize rhododendrons covers a bank near the garden gate; and the little grass-plot beneath the three tall poplars behind the house can boast a picturesque display of doubee daisies, fragrant thyme, yellow lillies, and Canterbury bells. A massive oak bookcase filled with scientific works faces the entrance of the narrow hall, but its awe-inspiring severity is tempered by the great Greek vase which surmounts it, and the glimpse obtained through an open door of a brick wall all aglow with orange Keeria and deep scarlet Pyrus Japonica. George Birdwood is an ardent worshipper of light and space; the folding-doors which once divided the genteel front and back parlours have long since disappeared, and his friend George Lock has done his utmost to assist him in making the one long living-room, which has taken their place, an oasis of decorative good taste, and harmonious though vivid colouring, in a desert of architectural mediocrity. The miniature pennants placed amongst the Doultonware on the oak sideboard once decorated the seats of Sir George Birdwood's ancestors—for some generations, Mayors of Plymouth and Agents of the East India Company—above them hangs Cornelius Engelbrechtsen's picture of the Adoration of the Magi; on one side of it is a photograph and autograph of the Prince of Wales; on the other a scene from the Sanskrit drama of *Sakuntala* in beaten metal. The angle of the window overlooking the tiny garden and the cottage flowers is tenanted by two sets of bookshelves, dedicated to history and philosophy, and to a complete collection of works for children. In other parts of the room suitable abiding-places are found for poetry, art, fiction, and books of reference. The faces of the departed Devonshire worthies, painted by Northcote, look down admiringly from the walls on "Vincent Robinson" and Yarkand carpets, and on the upright piano, on the front of which is cunningly depicted the departure of the Red Dragon and the first fleet of the East India Company in the year of the Restoration. Over the rare specimens of graven, beaten, and inlaid Tanjore brasswork, which surround a Barbedeian clock on the chimney-piece, is placed a highly-finished polyptych altar-piece by the brothers Van Eyck. The octagon table, which stands on the Kerman rug of minium red on the other side of the piano, is strewn with Eastern weapons; there is a Louis XV. timepiece on the second mantelshelf near it; and the flowering hawthorns outside admit just light enough to allow you to examine the capacious and costly Collinson & Lock cabinet, which contains reproductions of Tanagra figures, a collection of modern Venetian glass, and the characteristic *faience* which furnished the illustrations for its owner's well-known handbooks.

The apostle of Indian art is already preparing for his matutinal journey to the India Office, and as you are naturally anxious to hear something of the subject of which he is the acknowledged master, you must perforce leave the figures, glass, and pottery, and follow him up the staircase to a tiny room on the second floor, of which three sides and a portion of the fourth are occupied by the literature of India, and piles of Sharratt's paper boxes crowded to overflowing with correspondence, MS., and proofs. In the midst of this treasure-house of books stands a small deal table, covered with oilcloth, and much littered just now with the sheets of a forthcoming volume, the *Aryan Silpa Darpana*. The pale thoughtful face of Sir George Birdwood bears traces of his toil under a tropical sun; his delicate health condemns him to the life of an anchorite; but his native energy and enthusiasm are as keen to-day as they were sixteen years ago, when he was the life and soul of half a dozen departments and as many learned societies in Bombay. Rising from his desk to greet you, he reminds you somewhat of the austere inmate of a conventual cell; he wears a black velvet skull-cap; a cowled brown dressing gown hides his knitted pyjamas; and the loose silk scarf round his neck passes through a toe-ring from the Kangra valley. He has been writing since sunrise, and has breakfasted frugally, an hour before your arrival, on barley porridge and an egg, as he has long ago given up the use of wine, tea, and coffee, and his food is invariably of the plainest. Sir George Birdwood finds ample consolation in his work, his flowers, the health-giving atmosphere of Acton, and, above all, in the art for which he has, almost single-handed, created a widespread appreciation, both in Europe and America, and which he has successfully fostered, notwithstanding the anathema of James Mill.

Sir George Birdwood takes no pains to conceal his opinion that native taste should be allowed to run wild, and remain, as much as possible, uncontaminated by foreign influence. Speaking from a strictly non-commercial point of view, he entertains grave doubts concerning the artistic effect of exhibitions and instances, in support of his opinion, the deterioration of Indian carpet-making since 1851. The variety of design and unrivalled softness of colour so conspicuous then have now almost disappeared under the combined influence of gaol manufacture and the introduction of aniline dyes. In other respects he considers the benefits which may be expected to result from "the Colonies" to be incalculable. "It is nothing less," he says, with increasing animation, "than the House-Warming of the Empire, the Trumpet of a Prophecy, and the forerunner of Federation: it is at once a demonstration of the real strength and value of our dependencies, a practical lesson in the advantages of political and economical union." Sir George Birdwood hopes that the unique collection of native products brought to Kensington by Dr. George Watt will develop a demand for oil-seed and dyeing and tanning materials, and thinks it should never be dispersed. He prefers to take of the good work done by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, Mr. Royle, Dr. Watt, and Mr. Purdon Clarke, than of the important part he has played either as Royal Commissioner, or as Special Assistant in the Department of Revenues, Statistics, and Commerce, of the India Office, in arranging the various features of the all-important Indian section of the Exhibition. Sir George has no belief in the decay of the Empire and the disruption of the Union. He thinks Britons were made to rule; but as conscious superiority begets self-sufficiency and indifference, he thinks "the Colonies" at Kensington may serve as a wholesome corrective, and teach us to stoop to conquer after the manner of Indians. He is a believer in the saving virtues of a "scientific" Government like that of India or Germany, the introduction of a Colonial element into a reformed Upper House, and the impotence of Russia to oust us from our position in India.

While a student in Edinburgh, George Birdwood found time to learn turnery, carpentry, and modelling in clay. In 1855 he entered the Bombay Medical Service, served in the Deccan and the Persian campaign, and in two years made a valuable collection of the products and birds of Western India. Three years later he became Curator of the Central Museum, and drew up a plan for local industrial shows and museums. He held simultaneously a professorship in the Grant Medical College. It was at this time that he first drew the attention of the authorities to the existence of the indigenous *tussur* silk used in the Deccan, and so became the father of a thriving industry which shows every sign of future development. Fresh fields were soon found for his untiring energy. In 1859 he was chosen to be the Secretary both of the Agri-Horticultural Society, and gave the people of Bombay "the purest of pleasures," by making for them the magnificent Victoria Gardens on the Parel Road. In addition to his other duties he accepted in 1862 the office of Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. For some months George Birdwood edited the *Bombay Saturday Review*; he also took a prominent part in every European exhibition between 1862 and 1867, when he was sent as Special Commissioner to Paris. He was for many years an active justice of the peace, and Sir Bartle Frere, whose "enthusiasm for Birdwood" was unbounded, made him one year Sheriff of Bombay. During his sojourn in India his name was identified with the three great public sights in that city. He is married and has a large family. Since overwork sent him back to England, the "transparent candour," straightforwardness, and steadfastness of purpose which distinguished the earlier part of his career has left its mark on his character, and for four years he has never taken a day's holiday; his *Handbook to the Paris Exhibition* and his *Industrial Arts of India* will remain lasting memorials of his diligence; he has adroitly defended the opium traffic in the columns of the *Times*, compiled a voluminous report on old India Office Records, written an article on the "Perfumes of the Bible" for Messrs. Cassell, and, as became the discoverer of the frankincense-trees, has ably dealt with the subject in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. You have travelled imperceptibly from the subject of Imperial policy to an interesting discussion on scents, when Sir George suddenly discovers that in half an hour he will be due at South Kensington, where he generally contrives to pay a flying visit most days on his way to the India Office; and so your pilgrimage to the sacred shrine of Indian Art at Acton comes abruptly to an end.

THE LAST OF THE BRIGANDS.

A VIENNA correspondent writes :—The last of the Hungarian brigands, Savanyu Joszi, has fallen into the hands of justice and is being tried like a common criminal. The "poor fellows," as they were called by the peasants, were once renowned in Hungarian history, and the life of Rosza Sander is still sold in thousands of copies at every fair; but the age of chivalry is gone, and Savanyu Joszi and his band will probably be found guilty of some twenty-seven crimes, set forth in the indictment, ranging from murder to theft, and if they escape hanging they may count themselves fortunate. When Madame Adam was in Hungary the brigand sent her his photograph, and the stories of his romantic doings in Western Hungary are numberless.

MR. MACLEAN, M.P., ON FREE TRADE.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., took part in a debate in the House of Commons on May 11 on the following motion by Mr. Jennings, M.P., for Stockport :—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to raise a larger portion of the revenue of the country from import duties, and that such duties should be levied on certain descriptions of fully manufactured foreign goods entering into competition with similar goods of our own make, and that the revenue so obtained should be applied to the reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, and of other burdensome imposts." Mr. Maclean said that, while he was unable to support the motion of his hon. friend the member for Stockport, he was at issue with hon. members on the other side of the House as to the facts of the present situation. The speech to which they had just listened was conceived much on the same lines as that of the hon. member for Bethnal-green and the hon. gentleman seemed to him to denythat any great and unparalleled depression of trade existed at the present time. He was glad to notice, however, that the last speaker did not infuse into his remarks the bitterness of class feeling which, unfortunately, disfigured the speech of the hon. member for Bethnal-green. With regard to the question whether there was any real and serious depression existing in the country at the present moment, he should like to cite one witness who would have been accepted not long ago by all assembly on the other side of the House as a witness of unimpeachable authority. Early this session the right hon. gentleman the member for West Birmingham, at that time President of the Local Government Board, spoke on a motion brought forward by the hon. member for Leeds with regard to the burdens of rating, and on that occasion he admitted that great distress existed among the better class of artisans. Such was the state of the country after five years of Liberal Rule, and it was a complete answer to the statement of the hon. member for Bethnal-green that whenever the Liberals came into office the trade and industry of the country at once began to improve. Not only did this depression exist, but no doubt a feeling prevailed among the working classes in the manufacturing districts that foreign competition had much to do with the present depression of trade. He was not one of those who thought that was a feeling which ought to be encouraged by proposals to put taxes on the importation of foreign manufactures into this country. When people are out of employment and trade is bad their imagination is apt to be captivated by all sorts of schemes for the improvement of their condition. Most men were by nature protectionists, and it required a strong and sustained effort, not only of the reason but of the will, to confirm them in their faith in free trade. He did not think the proposal of the member for Stockport would have the result desired. His hon. friend suggested that America was prospering at our expense in the neutral markets of the world, in spite of their having a protective tariff. He believed that we had a stronger hold on the neutral markets of the world than any other competing countreis, whether they were free trade or protectionists. It might be that other countries where the cost of the raw material was smaller or the markets nearer, or where the hours of labour were longer, might be able to force their goods into our markets in spite of free trade; but should we not be doing wrong by abandoning free trade and increasing the cost of production to our consumers at home? The question was often asked, What country was prospering by free trade? India was, under the absolute free trade of British rule, enjoying considerable prosperity. His hon. friend said that the consumer ought not to have everything; but that we ought to regard increasing the comfortable existence of both producers and consumers, and especially we were consumers of foreign food and raw materials. How could we produce at the lowest cost unless we had free trade for raw materials? His hon. friend had been good enough to refer to the borough which he represented—Oldham—as being in great distress. He admitted that the spinning trade was far from satisfactory. At no time were the Oldham people more gloomy about their prospects. But could his hon. friend point to any of the evidence given before the Royal Commission about Oldham which pointed to the importation of foreign manufactures as one of the causes of the depression? The fact was that Oldham received a very small deal of yarn exported from this country. In India, for example, many cotton mills had been set up. They had cheap labour, freights were cheap, they imported the latest machinery at a cheap rate, and they acquired skilled supervision. Besides that the depreciation in the value of silver gave the Indian producer a great advantage in the competition in yarns and cloths. He was not one of those who thought that nothing could in any case be gained by retaliatory tariffs. He thought that we might adopt that course with respect to Russia in the trade with the far East. But, on the other hand, the complications of trade and industry were so great as to make it probable that it would be difficult to resort to retaliation without its having a retroactive effect on our own industries. In the Chief Secretary for Ireland's interesting Life of Cobden there was an account of the differences of opinion which prevailed between the Prime Minister and Mr. Cobden on the one hand and the right hon. gentleman the Member for Birmingham on the other over the negotiations for the French Treaty. The right hon. member for Birmingham thought it was our business to look solely to our own tariffs, without consideration for what France wanted in return. Mr. Cobden and the Prime Minister thought otherwise, and the Chief Secretary adopted their views. What the effect of that treaty was to create an irritation in England which lasted nearly 30 years, and which had only quite recently been swept away. His hon. friend proposed a duty of 20 per cent. on silks imported from France and other countries. But in a report presented on the manufacturing industries of France it appeared that the silk industry at Lyons was languishing owing to the competition of German silks in which there was a mixture of cotton. The Lyons manufacturers was imploring the French Government to do away with the heavy import duty on the yarn spun at Oldham in order that they might work it into their silks. Thus the effect of his hon. friend's proposal would probably be to deprive Oldham of a large market for its yarns. His hon. friend proposed to unite two incompatibles—to make a present of nine and a half millions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to revive British industry. He might do one or the other, but if he did one he prevented the realization of the other. His own objection to his hon. friend's proposal was that it was a return to the old vicious circle. It was impossible to impose any particular duty without giving other industries the right to demand the same treatment. (Ministerial cheers.) An import duty on corn would be demanded, and with the best show of reason, because the agricultural interest was the largest in the country. It was impossible to draw a distinction on the ground of raw material, as corn was the result of labour as much as manufactured goods. For these reasons he found himself unable to support the resolution proposed by his hon. friend. (Ministerial cheers.)

LABOUR RIOTS IN MELBOURNE.

THE *Melbourne Argus* of the 7th of April says :—The operation of the early closing clauses of the Factories and Shops Act has culminated in a series of disgraceful disturbances in some of the suburbs of Melbourne, particularly in Collingwood and Fitzroy. At the instance of the Shop Employés' Union a movement was commenced early last week to make a demonstration against the shopkeepers in Collingwood, who had availed themselves of the permission granted to them by the municipal council, in accordance with the Act, and kept their places of business open after 7 o'clock, the hour of closing otherwise prescribed. Mr. J. F. Lancashire, a draper in Smith Street, was made a special object of antagonism, and for several nights in succession his premises have been the centre of graet tumults. On Thursday night last one of his windows was broken, and he was himself chased by some of the rioters as he was leaving his shop. On Friday evening an immense concourse assembled, hooting and yelling at Mr. Lancashire, and shops in Brunswick-street, Fitzroy, were besieged, and the windows of a furniture warehouse were smashed. The same thoroughfare was the scene on similar disorders on the following evening, several windows again being broken. The police then resolved upon more vigorous measures to quell the disturbances, and on Monday evening last a squad of mounted troopers, besides a largely augmented force of foot police, were stationed in Smith Street, Collingwood, and in Swan-Street, Richmond, whither it had been announced that the agitation would be extended. In Richmond the streets were thronged with people; but the presence of the police in such force effectually checked any disturbance. In Smith Street, however, a concourse of fully ten thousand persons assembled, and it was with the greatest difficulty that without resorting to actual force, the police were able to prevent the street from being entirely blocked. During the evening a woman threw a stone though one of Mr. Lancashire's windows. Seven persons were arrested on various charges of disorderly conduct, consisting chiefly of refusals to obey the request of the police to "move on." The Political Short Hours League disavow any sympathy with the riotous behaviour that has taken place.

THE BRAGANZA-ORLEANS MARRIAGE.

AN address from the inhabitants of Twickenham, where the Princess Amélie of Orleans was born, having been presented to her father, the Count de Paris, congratulating His Royal Highness on the forthcoming marriage, and expressing interest and solicitude in events that effect the happiness of a royal family so entitled to the grateful and affectionate feelings of the entire population of the town, the following reply has been forwarded to Father M. Ryan, parish priest :—

Château d'Eu, Seine Inférieure, May 17.

My Reverend Father,—I have received the address congratulating me on the marriage of my daughter Amélie with the Prince Royal of Portugal, which has been signed by the prominent members of the Catholic community of Twickenham. The Countess de Paris and myself value highly this testimonial and proof of sympathy coming from the inhabitants of the place where we spent the first six years of our married life, and where our first three children were born. Our daughter Amélie has not forgotten that she, by birth, is a child of Twickenham, and she is very much gratified to see that the fact is still remembered there, especially among our Catholic brethren. Your good wishes for her happiness and prosperity in her new country will, I trust, bring upon her, God's blessings. Please return our best thanks to all your co-signatories, and believe me, yours truly, PHILIPPE, Count de Paris.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE ACT OF UNION.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH writes to the St. James's Gazette from Oxford.—The Prime Minister and his friends must be at a loss for practical arguments when, instead of defending their own scheme, they make incendiary attacks upon the Act of Union. Incendiary their attacks may be rightly called. They do not dare to propose the repeal of the Act; they allow it to remain as the fundamental statute of the realm; yet they do their best to stir up disaffection against it. Such conduct on the part of men entrusted with the government of the country is surely little short of profligate.

The Act of Union was not the work of "Grattan's Parliament." It was the work of Pitt, who was himself perfectly pure as well as full of the best intentions towards Ireland; though he was, or believed himself to be under the necessity of carrying the measure by corrupt means through the Parliament of Ascendency, which would have preferred to keep its realm of jobbery and peculation to itself. Had he been a stronger man he would not have gone through this process, which has left a taint on the transaction, but, like Cromwell, have simply annexed the island and called Irish members to the United Parliament; in which case there would have been no more outcry than there is about the annexation of Hanover by Prussia or of Italian provinces by Sardinia. Law, government, and almost society itself had perished in Ireland amidst a murderous civil war of races and creeds. No authority was left but the military force of the empire. The Union rescued the vanquished Catholics from the vengeance of the victor. It was the same time open to Ireland for the first time the prospect of justice and of real freedom through a full representation in the councils of the united empire. The measure, apart from the means by which it was carried, was not only wise and salutary but inevitable. What was Pitt to do? Was he to leave the Parliament of Ascendency in existence as an organ of party vengeance? It was the interest of Ireland fully as much as that of England which he had in view; and if this madness lasts, the beneficence of his policy is likely to be confirmed by the outbreak of another civil war. The Act contained nothing unfair to Ireland except the union of the Churches, which has since been cancelled by Disestablishment. Mr. Gladstone must have his own version of history if he contends that Ireland was better governed at any period before the Union than she has been since. Let it be remembered that before 1782 she had a vassal Parliament, such as it is now proposed to give her, and she rebelled against the vassalage.

What is to be the limit to this serving of writs of ejectment upon nations for historic flaws in their titles? Antiquarian legalism would unmake Europe. Is France to be required to dismember herself by resigning every province which Louis XI. or Louis XIV. acquired in other than legal ways? Is Hanover to be allowed to secede from the German Bund because force was used in her incorporation?

Whether the union is at present expedient is the only question which statesmanship will ask. In the case of Great Britain and Ireland, I defy any one, after looking at the map, to answer that question in any away but one. Nature has inexorably bound the destinies of the two islands together, and the divorce, if they are torn asunder, will come in blood. They must be united or enemies; and if they are enemies, both, but especially Ireland, must be insecure and weak. The races are mingled in both islands, and they now speak the same language. Identity of language and territorial contiguity are the two great elements of national unity. The Irish Channel ought surely to be deemed an insurmountable gulf of division by those who wish Greece to incorporate all the Islands, including Crete. Most of the great nations are composite, and would be liable to disruption if this doctrine of antiquarian secession were to be admitted. The union of these islands, at least their perfect union, was, like the union of Germany, long deferred, and is still in certain respects incomplete. But at last it came, as at last German union has come. The process in either case matters little if the result is ratified by Nature.

To inquire what Irish history would have been without British connection is about as rational as it would be to inquire what Sicilian history would have been if Sicily had never been united with Italy. We can only say that Anglo-Norman Conquest found Ireland not in a national but in a tribal state, and with little prospect of becoming a nation. There seems to be no particular reason for believing that Irish tribalism, on a soil unsuited for the cultivation of grain, would have developed into anything worthy of the name of nationality. Highland tribalism had developed before 1745. The only civilization of Ireland before the Conquest was an ecclesiastical civilization, which the barbarous clans were trampling under foot; so that its clerical guardians stretched out their hands for help to Canterbury and R

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ¼ lower at 100½, while French Rentes in Paris were ¼ higher at 110. Indian Securities, both Sterling and Rupee, were unaltered, although Bar Silver was ⅛ per oz. higher, according to Reuter at 44⅛d. In reality we do not think any change has taken place, as there were no sellers at 44⅛d. previously.

In the Mincing Lane markets yesterday the only article showing any change was Rapeseed, which was firmer at a partial advance of 3d. per quarter.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday again closed firm, the day's business being estimated at 10,000 bales, including 10,000 Surats. In arrival prices no change is quoted, but Fine Oomras and Fine Dholleras on the spot are advanced 1-16d. From New York no alteration is reported.

The market here is very firm, but being mail day there has been nothing at all doing. The receipts, as will be seen from the subjoined figures, are keeping fairly well up, but the bulk of them are now going into godown :—

Growth.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	16,770	4,791
Broach	1,037	296
Bengals	2,917	834
Berar	5,789	1,654
Khandeish	3,857	1,102
Barsee and Nuggur	584	167
Western and Madras	1,572	449
Compta and Dharwar	2,936	839
Sind	616	176
Other Sorts	73	21
Total Day's Receipts	33,151	10,329
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	4,282,710	1,223,630
Do. 1885	3,123,522	892,435

WHEAT is still tending easier as there are more sellers than buyers, but rates have not yet come to a level, which would admit of purchasing for export, Home advices being exceedingly dull.

SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay during Sunday and yesterday were :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	25)		110	475		
B.B. & C.I.Ry.	24,949	11,511	20,869			
G. I. P. Ry.	1,31,606	19,695	60	2,100	409	66
Total	1,56,805	31,206	21,039	2,575	2,178	66

Total for 1886,
Since 1st Jan. 6,703,647 2,839,060 8 7,636 762,107 72,475 302,627
Do. 1885. 5,551,354 3,901,746 982,114 988,241

FREIGHTS are very firm for prompt shipment, and higher rates are being asked in view of the comparatively short supply of tonnage on the berth. The s.s. Clan Alpine for early June loading is reported fixed for Dunkirk at half 20s. half 21s. The following are current berth rates :—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
London	,,	22s. 6d.
Open Charter	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Havre	,,	22s 6d.
Dunkirk	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Antwerp	,,	22s. 6d. to 23s. 2d.
Marseilles	,,	22s. to 22s. 6d.
Genoa	,,	32s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice	,,	31s. 3d. to 32s. 1d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE has continued very firm to-day with some sellers but few buyers of ready bills, and for such we quote an advance of 1-32d. per rupee. For cash next mail day 1-32d. under the ready rates is quoted, but even at that there is no anxiety shown to buy, as although the Banks are a trifle easier, now the mail's business is over and provided for, there is no certainty that matters will be materially improved a week hence should Government still hold their Council drafts off the market. On that everything depends in the immediate future, as while we may go easier here so far as our own business is concerned, the news by wire from Calcutta to-day shows that they are beginning to feel the pinch there just as acutely, and it is not impossible that some of the Banks may be compelled to pay the Government price for some wire transfers to-morrow. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d. 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Credits	1s. 5 19-32d.	,,
Francs	1·36	,,

The situation has been rendered a trifle more uncertain by the telegram from London published in the newspapers this morning that a loan of £10,000,000 has been sanctioned for railway extension in India. It may be that none of this is to be utilised this year, and that the borrowing powers are merely taken to be availed of when the proper time comes, but it is just as possible that Government may have made up their minds to keep out of the market, as sellers of exchange on India for some time to come and intend using money raised for railway extension for that purpose. The fact is the responsible financial authority is so delightfully vague in his utterances that anything is possible. The *Economist* of 8th May had the following on this subject :—

We have set out these facts lest the erroneous belief should find currency that the 6,000,000*l* just offered represents the balance of the money which the Indian Government propose to spend on railway extension. The Act of last July authorised loans for 10,000,000*l*, and the Under-Secretary of State for India, when moving its second reading on the 21st May, said that "it was proposed to borrow directly, should the Government think fit, 3,500,000*l* per annum." In July an issue of stock for that identical amount of 3,500,000*l*. was made, and it might well be thought that this was a first instalment of the 10 million loan. The new issue of 6,000,000*l* would raise the total to 9,500,000*l*, thus practically exhausting the powers of the Act of 1885. But the loan of July last was described as created under the provisions of the Act of 1879, and though as we have shown this is little more than a phrase, it would not be safe to assume that no further loans for railway purposes under the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1884 are to be expected. Indeed, from the schedules appended to the Budget statement, it would appear that the total to be borrowed in London this year will amount to 10,000,000*l*.

* * * *

The Secretary of State might well, for the sake of setting a good example, if for nothing else, be a little more definite in his requests to the British public to lend him money for the development of our Eastern Empire.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak at Rs. 97 5-16 for Fours, both ready and forward. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs 100⅝.

SHARES are quiet, and in the case of Spinning and Weaving Mills rather lower. In other things there is no change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,090
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Brault's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	197½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,000	8,000	Rs. 150	2,050
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	660
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	39
Mannar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	127½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	635
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1 200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	51
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£154

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	...	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	460
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	–	113
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	735
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	995
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850d.
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	692½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	660
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	675
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	975
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	–	30
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	–	1,180
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 35	740
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,950	1,900	1,000	..	670
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	105
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	950
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 75	955
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 45	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,245
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	401
Jewraz Bhalioo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,152½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000xd.
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	932½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	166
Mad. as United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,650xd.
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	745
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,340
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	180
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	–	935
Oriental	6,735	625	625	..	682½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	–	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	975
Ripon	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	960
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,300
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soondercas	650	1,000	1,000	..	775
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	830
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	–	895

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10 p.c.	190
Bombay Fire Brick Co. Ld.	750	300	150		145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	175
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	30
Do. New Issue	500		97½	10 2-3p.c	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	125
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,300
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	825
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.c.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	15
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	235
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	324
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	100	16 p.ct.	109
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	32	3	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	322½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	75	..	74
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telegnone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	11
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1100xd.
Wacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	175
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	100	12 p.c.	125
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Diamond City, sails to-day for Singapore in ballast.

THE s.s. Uppingham, 1,430 tons, Captain E. Newcomb, sailed yesterday for Naples and Castlemare with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Satara, 820 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (26th May), with a general cargo, 172 chests opium and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Watson, Captain Monteith, Mr. G. Lesson, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Servie and 55 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
8TH JUNE.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kerbella	1453	A. E. Stealeing	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Cy. of Salop.	1384	L. Rice	Captain.
,, Fannie	1131	H. H. Neilson	Captain.
,, Mascotte	2113	G. Haig	Boyts and Craig.
,, Amphitrite	2486	B. Geleich	A. H. Llod's S. N. & Co.
,, Harrogate	1381	J. Fowler	McCulloch & Co.
,, Claymore	1657	W. A. Gulland	Captain.
,, Clan Macgregor	1926	McAllester	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Nyanza	1421	Schwedler	Allana Munjee.
,, Simoom	1350	Pole	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Essex	1675	Longley	Finlay, Muir & Co.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Satara (s)	Livingstone.	Busreh, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Lombardy (s)	Webber	Trieste.
	Uppingham (s)	Newcomb	Naples & Castlemare

The Barque Diamond City obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Singapore.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Euphrates, for Kurrachee.
,, Clan Macgregor, for Kurrachee and Liverpool.
Ship County of Kinross, for Calcutta.
,, P. G. Carvill, for Liverpool.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Cameron, Capt., Bo., R. E., on duty, from Kirkee.
Radcliffe, Lt., Bo. R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Williams, Lt., Bo. R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Reay, Major, Bo. 13th B. I., on duty, from Nusserabad.

JUNE 7.

Hennell, Major, Bo 5th L. Infy., on duty, from England,
Young, Capt., Bo. Poona Horse, on leave, from England.
Preston, Lt., Bo., 9th B. I., on duty, from Aden.
Alexander, Lt.-Col., Bo. R. A., on leave, from England.

JUNE 6.

Monteith, Capt., Bo. 6th Bo. Cavly., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Dobie, Surg.-Major, Ms 4th Cavly., on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 7.

Carpendale, Col., Bo. Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Young, Capt., Bo. Poona Horse, on leave, to Sirur.

JUNE 8.

Radcliffe, Lt., R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Waghorn, Surg-Major, Bo. Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Reay, Major, Bo 9th Infy., on duty, to Aden.
Dobie, Surg.-Major, Ms 4th Cavly, on leave, to England.
Jackson, Lt., Bl. R. H. A., on leave, to England.
Alexander, Lt.-Col., Bo. R. A., on duty, to Neemuch.
Slater, Capt., Bo. R. A., on leave, to Poona,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ALVARES—May 28, at Parra, Goa, D. Gaspar Alvares, late Apothecary, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, aged 75 years. *R. I. P.*

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MOORE—May 25, at "Donaldabad," Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major J H Moore, Medical Staff, of a son.

DEATH.

TWEEDY—June 3, at Mussoorie, Hugh Christopher Newman, son of G A Tweedy, CS, and Margaret Tweedy, aged 1 year and 11 days.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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IN GUJARAT,
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OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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Sympathetic Square ..... ,, 924
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) ..... ,, 1,500
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Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months
Sympathetic Square ..... ,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs) ..... ,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case ..... Rs. 25 Extra."
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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886.

THE rejection of the Home Rule Bill by a majority of thirty in a House of 652 members is as emphatic a condemnation as could have been passed upon the measure. The majority is rather smaller than many calculations had foretold, but considering the distribution of parties in the House it is large and in every other than a barely numerical sense overwhelming. Excluding the Speaker, the Liberals number 332, and a strict party vote on the Bill would have given them, with their 86 Parnellite allies, a majority of 167. To understand what a majority of thirty against them means it should be understood that in order to gain a bare majority of one it would have been necessary to detach 84 Liberals from their party allegiance and transfer their votes to the Opposition. As a matter of fact a hundred Liberals or more have been won over. No mere abstention would have inflicted a defeat upon the Government. The prevalent feeling on the subject, indeed, is so strong that abstention would have seemed mean and intolerable, and it will be found that when the story of the division comes to us that of the seventeen members who did not vote the greater part had good and urgent excuses for absence. It is the greatest defeat which a Government has sustained through the defection of its own supporters since the revolt of the Protectionists shipwrecked Sir Robert Peel's Administration in 1846. And it may have larger and more enduring consequences than that catastrophe. No one, and least of all the victors—if they are prudent in this their hour of triumph—can look upon it with a light heart. Mr. Gladstone, whether in wisdom or in folly, took up a task which will claim treatment of some sort at the hands of whomsoever may follow him. But meantime it is easier to think of the situation of the day than of the consequences wrapped up in it. It is well to face the decision frankly, and to recognize that no judgment was ever more deliberately arrived at by a Legislative body than this which involves a popular administration in discredit, and threatens to provoke the exasperation of a people whose hopes had been raised high by the rejected measure. In that one respect it would be absurd to seek for a parallel to the revolt of the Liberal hundred under Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain in the revolt of the Protectionists under Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli. In 1846 the great impulse to revolt was found, if not in the egoism of the classes interested in protection, at all events in resentment at the independence of a great Minister who had deserted his class and abandoned the principles of his party. It cost no effort to a Protectionist in those days, to vote against Sir Robert Peel. But it cost painful and serious efforts to every Liberal who joined the majority yesterday morning to vote against Mr. Gladstone. His personal ascendancy over his party was never greater than on the day when he stood at their head proudly surveying the forces which he had brought out of the great conflict of last November. But his direct influence over his party in the House was not so great as the indirect influence which he was able to exercise over them because of his power over the constituencies. This—four months ago at any rate—was great and unparalleled. If it has diminished we cannot yet see the signs of its diminution, and every Liberal member who elected to take his own stand on this matter did so with a full knowledge that a reckoning with his Gladstone worshipping constituents awaited him.

Whether more serious terors than those which a discontented constituency can hold over its representatives were present to the minds of any of the dissident Liberal members we do not care to say. We should hesitate, however, to speak lightly of the risks other than political which some of them have run in taking an independent stand upon this matter. The barest possibility of this should have checked the manifestations—unreasonable, vulgar and tyrannical for the most part—of which many of these members have been made the object. Much is to be said for hero worship, but when honest criticism of a measure of vital importance is treated as disloyalty to a Minister who with all his virtues may make mistakes, and has made none greater than those which bulk so largely in the record of his Irish policy, it is evident that the obstacles to a free vote on the part of Mr. Gladstone's followers were serious almost beyond precedent. The political morality of much that has gone on in the caucuses during the past few weeks is pretty certain to attract notice when the immediate subjects of the controversy have been disposed of ; looked at from this distance, where we try to judge even political questions on their merits, it seems anything but edifying. The immediate significance of it all is however that if ever there was a division in which those who took part in it endeavoured to vote with an honest desire to give a true verdict this was one. The ordinary means of enlightenment were used with extraordinary care. The question has been debated in Parliament for a month, almost without interruption. In the provinces meeting after meeting has been held, and it is a notable thing that the people who were most industrious in educating public opinion to resistance to Mr. Gladstone's policy were not the mere fire-brands of political controversy, but grave, sober, and unimpassioned men. Lord Randolph Churchill, and the Ashmead-Bartletts, the Chaplins, the Hamiltons of his party, were seldom seen on any platform ; the men most frequently to the front were Lord Hartington, aroused from his constitutional listlessness by a sense of the dangers of the scheme under discussion, and Mr. Goschen, than whom no statesman of his time has allowed smaller place to prejudice and passion in his politics. We urge this with no desire at this time to discuss the merits of Mr. Gladstone's Bill ; but with a very strong desire to insist for fairness' sake upon the honesty with which the seceding Liberals have acted, and upon the folly of the attempts made in the caucuses to reduce the question to one of personal confidence in a Minister who is not immaculate, who may conceivably be guilty of foolish things, and who in no sense can be understood to have concentrated in his person the political responsibilities of all his followers. Every "crack of the whip"—as Mr. Disraeli called it when he referred to the infinitely milder discipline which Sir Robert Peel exercised over his party—which has been heard in provincial Liberal Committee-rooms is a proof of the genuineness of the revolt, and adds to the significance of the vote.

It is too soon to look beyond a dissolution and speculate upon the chances which attend upon the Liberal Hundred who have defied the Hundreds and voted as they thought right. We cannot be sure that there will be an immediate dissolution, though every one has spoken of it as a certain sequel to the rejection of the Bill. Mr Gladstone will be within his constitutional right in recommending Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament ; but "*la Reine s' avisera*" is good constitutional language, and Her Majesty, after "thinking about it," might conclude, after the not altogether discouraging experience of last year, that a "*Cabinet d'Affaires*" would be preferable to a dissolution at this time. But whether a dissolution be immediate or only near at hand, the frame of mind of those who have concurred in compassing Mr. Gladstone's defeat is very significant. The bases of a union upon Unionist principles has been laid in this conflict. Narrow, shifting and unreliable it may be, and at the best we should not expect it would last long. But Lord Salisbury laid the foundation of it when he advised his political friends the other day that no Liberal should suffer in his electoral prospects by reason of the part he had taken in the defence of the unity of the Empire, and something more has been done in the same direction, and in a practical way, in two constituencies where Conservative candidates have withdrawn in favour of Liberals who have defied the cancuses. This is a sign of the times of at least some electoral importance, though we are far from attaching any large significance to it. It is, after all, not so much to the English as to the Irish constituencies that attention will now be directed. That the action of the House of Commons will not tend to the immediate pacification of Irish society Lord Hartington foresaw some weeks ago. Things cannot remain after the rejection of this Bill as they were before. The mere introduction of the Bill has increased the dangers of the situation. Lord Salisbury, it is true, is ready with an alternative to Mr. Gladstone's scheme. It is contained in the admirable principle "that Parliament enable the Government of England to govern Ireland." We know what this means. The Coercion Bill, of which the late Government gave notice the day before their dismissal, was intended for that purpose. If the House of Commons is in the same mind to-day as it was in on the 26th of January, it will look no more kindly on this alternative to Home Rule than it has looked upon Home Rule itself. But the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Bill has been conducted with some regard to political responsibility, and we do not believe that Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen quite reached the end of their Latin when they launched their last anathema at the rejected Bill.

THE defeat of the Ministry and the dissolution which is expected to follow it put an end to many things, not excluding the still unmoved motion of the Government in the House of Commons for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the administration of India. We shall lose now the opportunity of watching whether a project surrounded from its inception with peculiar dangers could pass by its own strength. But it seems to have been dying when the blow struck at the Ministry on Monday night killed it. Lord Randolph Churchill, with rather malicious satisfaction, called Mr. Gladstone's attention to the fact that all the Conservative members of the Cabinet save one had withdrawn their names from the proposal to serve on the Committee. It was all very well for Mr. Gladstone to say that this was very unfortunate, but that other members might be found to fill their places. Other members perhaps might have been found to keep company with Mr. J. M. Maclean, the only member whom Lord Randolph had not persuaded to withdraw, and who has in this business acted on the uncompromising principle that to stand out against Lord Randolph Churchill's dictation is the first duty of every Tory who cares for political independence. There is no doubt that the late Secretary of State has spoilt the game. We in India should have ground for resentment in this if the Committee, working under the limitations that

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE BILL THROWN OUT.

LONDON, JUNE 8, 1-45 A. M.

The House of Commons have thrown out, on the Second Reading, Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, by 341 against 311 votes.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

In the debate which took place last night in the House of Commons before the division, Mr. Parnell said that he acquiesced in the subordination of the Irish Legislative Assembly at Dublin to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. He denied that the Irish Parliament would abuse their powers, and said it would be the means of soon putting a stop to outrages. The Bill, he declared, would be regarded by the Irish nation as a "treaty of peace' and a permanent settlement of the Irish question, and concluded by saying that, if the Bill was thrown out, the only alternative would be coercion.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that the Bill would sever the Union without satisfying the national feeling.

Mr. Gladstone appealed to the House to vote for the principle of the Bill, which, he affirmed, would make the Union closer.

The division then took place.

After this the Premier moved the adjournment of the House until Thursday, which was agreed to.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council is summoned for to-day.

THE GREEK BLOCKADE.

Lord Rosebery, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in the Lords that the blockade of the Greek ports had been raised, and that the Squadrons had returned to Suda Bay.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

During the month of May, the Mysore Gold Mine crushed 507 tons, yielding 1,302 ounces. Colonel Beaumont, inventor of the Beaumont Rock Drill, has been on the field for the past fortnight, superintending the erection of drilling machinery, which will greatly increase the output.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The s.s. Ancona, which left Bombay with the English mails of the 1st instant, arrived here at 5-30 a.m. to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast on the evening of the 5th instant.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

TRINCOMALIE, JUNE 8.

H. M. S. Osprey from Colombo arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		3⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		69½
4½ " "		72½
3 " Consols for account		100½
3½ " Sterling Loan		101
4½ " French Rentes		110
Bar Silver		44⅞

Arrivals—Recta and Hornhead.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route right to Pera.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, June 7.

10 p.m. .. .. 83·9

MONDAY, June 8.

6 a.m.	83·2
10 a.m.	87·6
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	88·3

THE Maharaja Scindia's health has not improved by his trip to Bithur. The latest news reports him somewhat weaker.

THE Bengal Bank rate was advanced on Saturday to seven per cent.

A GARDEN FETE, in aid of the funds of the Female Ward and Nursing Home of the Ripon Hospital, took place at the Viceregal Lodge on Saturday. It was a great success, upwards of Rs. 3,500 being realised.

LIEUTENANTS DALE AND CROSIER, Color-Sergeant Harwood, Sergeants Murray, Mawhood and Leach. Lance Corporal Owen, Volunteers Lenehan, Creamer and Reeves, of the Indo-Wimbledon team, sailed yesterday for London by the mail steamer Lombardy. We understand that the quarters for the Volunteer riflemen coming from India, and who are to take part in the Wimbledon meeting, are to be far more extensive and more in keeping with dignity than in past years, when only scratch shots visited England. Hitherto the Dominion of Canada have annually had the largest and best situated camp on the Common. This year Australia as well as India and Canada send teams. Possibly some of the Soudan warriors will go from New South Wales. Preparations are being arranged inside and outside Volunteer circles to welcome all the marksmen hospitably and honourably.

A REUTER'S telegram from Zanzibar states that the Reverend Mr. Houghton, a Methodist missionary, and his wife, have been murdered by Masais on the River Tanna, near Lamoo.

MR. EDWARD SASSOON took part in the first meet of the Coaching Club in Hyde Park on May 15, and drove a team of bays. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Connaught were present as guests.

THE Queen has approved of the appointment by the Lord Chancellor of Mr. James Stirling, of the Equity Bar, to the vacant judgeship in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, in succession to the late Sir John Pearson.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. John Edge, Q.C., to be Chief Justice of the High Court at Allahabad, in succession to Sir W. C. Petheram, who has been appointed Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta. Mr. John Edge is the only son of Mr. B. B. Edge, J. P., of Clanbrook House, Queen's County, Ireland, and was born in 1841. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. and LL.B., and was called to the Irish Bar at King's Inn, Dublin, in 1864, and later on to the English Bar at the Middle Temple in 1866, when he joined the Northern Circuit. At the rearrangement of the circuits, about ten years ago, he elected to join the North-Eastern Circuit, whereon he has for a long time past had a considerable practice. The learned gentleman was only appointed a Queen's Counsel a few days before his appointment to be Chief Justice at Allahabad. Mr. Edge was married, in 1867, to Laura, youngest daughter Mr. Loughborough, of Tulse Hill, Surrey.

ADVICES received at Berlin from Constantinople state that the Porte has informed Sir Edward Thornton that a quantity of arms belonging to Ottoman subjects were recently seized by the English on the coast of the Red Sea. The Turkish Government demands that the arms shall either be returned to their owners or satisfactory explanations given of the affair.

A DESERTER who arrived at Wady Halfa on the 13th of May reported that Sheikh Saleh, of the Kabbabish tribe, had fought the dervishes at Abou Gus and had been victorious. The news has been confirmed by two spies. The Shagiyeh and Dongola people are not inclined to side with the dervishes.

MOUNT ETNA was in eruption when the mails left. A very active discharge of vapour and cinders was proceeding from the western side of the central crater. Immense columns of flame were projected from the crater, and formed a most imposing spectacle. Monterosso was seriously threatened by a stream of lava which was descending the mountain-side in its direction. Measures were taken to rescue the inhabitants should it be necessary.

OUR Resident in Kashmir, since he has been allowed to fly a flag, is also to have a military guard to protect it. A detachment consisting of 1 havildar, 4 naicks, and 30 sepoys of the 21st Punjab Infantry have been sent to Srinagar from Rawul Pindi for duty at the Residency.

THE *Pioneer* is informed that the storm that has been brewing over the Jummu Court has broken, with considerable violence. "On the 31st ultimo the two junior Princes, Umur Singh and Ram Singh, who have been associated with the Maharaja in the administration since the death of Ranbhir Singh, announced in pu lic durbar their determination to resign and to quit the Maharaja's territories at once. The dismissal of the old officials of the State and their replacement by new—a process which has being going on very rapidly of late—is chiefly to account for the friction which has brought about this rupture. The pretentions of the *novi homines* from Bengal, and particularly of the gentleman who has styled himself Chief Justice of the Sudder Adawlut (there being at present no other Judge to the Court) in a State where constitutional functions and authorities are not very clearly defined, could not well have produced any other result."

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Zanzibar that France has taken possession of all the Comoro Islands, and that a treaty providing for the cession of the group was signed at Johanna on the 31st of April.

IT is a singular coincidence that Miss May, the sister of Lord Faruborough, better known as Sir Thomas Erskine May, died at Folkestone on the same day that her brother died at the New Palace of Westminster.

SIR THOMAS FARRER has retired from the post of Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, and has been succeeded in the office by Mr. Henry G. Calcraft, Assistant Secretary of the Railway Department. Mr. Courtenay E. Boyle, C.B., one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Local Government Board, has been appointed to the post vacated by Mr. Calcraft.

A TELEGRAM from Pesth states that Count Samuel Teleky is organizing an expedition for the exploration of Central Africa. The fitting-out will be completed by the end of May, and 100 well-armed men will reach Zanzibar in the course of June. Captain Hahnel, of the Austrian Navy, will take part in the expedition, and two boats will be taken out in pieces. It is believed at Pesth that the expedition will not confine itself to scientific explorations only.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"The excitement aroused by Mr. Gladstone's Irish measures is rapidly turning political into social differences. London is at this moment talking and is much scandalized about an incident of the past week in which Lord Spencer and another noble lord were concerned. They happened to meet in the street, and, in answer to Lord Spencer's invite, the other nobleman is said to have stopped and used language which in another age or in another country must infallibly have led to a duel *a mort*."

SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR arrived home from India on the 8th May, and since then his condition has been one of extreme anxiety. The general symptoms as a sequel to cardiac failure have given rise to grave apprehensions, and only within the last twenty-four hours (wrote the *World* on May 19) has there been any appreciable change for the better. His rest is much disturbed by distressing attacks of dyspnœa, but the dropsy has shown itself amenable to treatment. At present it is difficult to prophesy, but the untiring exertions and devotion of Lady Macgregor have done much towards assisting the efforts of medical advice.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Pioneer* in regard to that paper's remarks on Brigade-Surgeon MacDowall's recent poem on Greece, says:—"Four years ago he rode second in a well-contested steeplechase; he served through the Crimean War; the siege of Paris—as a volunteer on the Medical Staff; and the Abyssinian and Afghan wars. He wears the Medjidie and a whole Christmas tree of medals. He is a great linguist and a cultivated scholar of no ordinary attainments. His poetry, too, is often far beyond your latter day singers, and always suggests the most tender appreciation of beautiful things—and the chivalrous character that his friends love him for. I refer to Brigade-Surgeon McDowall, M.D.; and if you could hear him, with his handsome face all keen with his subject, singing in a voice that once was the sweetest in India, the 'Gathering of the Macgregors,' you would amend that irreverent column of last Saturday, in which you chaff our 'C. Mac!'"

THE Bill promoted by the Secretary of State for India for the purchase of the three railways now known as the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway, which was set down to be heard before a Select Committee of the House of Lords on Tuesday, May 18, has been referred to the chairman of Committees as unopposed; the petition deposited against it by one of the stockholders having been withdrawn. By this Bill, which has already received the sanction of the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India proposes to buy up this railway, which has a capital of £11,075,319, at a cost of £14,009,124, by the payment of an annuity for ninety-nine years of £571,828, to be payable half-yearly from the 1st of January 1886. This annuity is made chargeable on the revenues of India.

IT will be surprising to many visitors at the "Colonies" to learn that three small glass cases of uncut diamonds in the South African department, exhibited respectively by the De Beers Mining Company, and the Compagnie Française des Mines de Diamants du Cap, contain uncut stones to the value of some £35,000 to £40,000. The entire process of diamond-cutting and setting is also here shown by Messrs. Ford and Wright, of Clerkenwell, and attracts crowds of interested beholders. Close by is another very interesting exhibit of the Kimberley Detective Department. This case contains sixty sham stones, also in the rough—some of them marvellously good imitations—to many of which belong curious histories of fraud and trickery. The explanatory note referring to the largest of these sham diamonds, equal in size to a stone of 150 carats, informs the reader that it actually changed hands in the colony for £500, and subsequently came into the possession of the Detective Department, after entrapping an I. D. B. (Illicit Diamond Buyer), who no doubt thought he had made a good haul when he acquired the spurious gem. Even the goldfields of Australia, in their heyday, could scarcely tell a more marvellous tale than the diamond-fields of South Africa.

No slight surprise has been caused in Berlin by a measure which greatly restricts the right of public meeting in Berlin, and which, it is believed, has been suggested by the recent Anarchist outbursts in England, Belgium, and the United States. Hitherto the only restriction imposed on the right of meeting was the statutory presence of a superior police officer, with discretionary power to dissolve the assembly on its betrayal of the slighest sign of disorder or sedition; but now, profiting by a clause in the Socialist law, which undoubtedly empowers it to do so, the Prussian Government has decreed that, as far as Berlin and several other places around it are concerned, forty-eight hours previous written notice of all intended meetings "convoked to discuss public affairs" must be given to the police, who shall exercise their discretion as to whether the meetings may safely be held or not. But this restriction shall not apply to regular parliamentary elections of any kind. This police measure has come upon the public with the force of a surprise. It would seem that the Government is growing more and more apprehensive as to the progress of that conflict between capital and labour which is now more or less epidemic in every civilized country under the sun, and that its present restriction of the right of public meeting is mainly directed against the evils resulting from industrial strikes which have recently begun to multiply in Germany

THE following Imperial Order, addressed to the commanders, officers, and sailors of the Black Sea Fleet, was promulgated at St. Petersburg on Thursday, May 20:—

"More than thirty years have elapsed since the Black Sea Fleet, after accomplishing heroic deeds, sacrificed itself for the welfare of Russia; the brave men who served in it transferring themselves in spirit to the memorable heights of Sebastopol. This fleet is now being reconstituted, to the joy of the fatherland, which so long mourned its loss. My will and thoughts are directed to the peaceful development of the nation's welfare. Circumstances, however, may render the fulfilment of my wishes difficult, and may force me to the armed defence of the dignity of the empire. You will go with me in this, with the devotion and constancy which your ancestors displayed in response to the appeal of my grandfather, and which caused astonishment to their contemporaries. On the sea which witnessed their gallant exploits I confide to you the defence of the honour and safety of Russia."

"WELL-WISHER" writes to the *Army* and *Navy Gazette* complaining about the manning and discipline of the Indian Marine Department flotilla. The men employed are Lascars, who are shipped on board at present under no legal authority, and for a period not exceeding 12 months, the consequence of which is that, after all the labour of teaching them and getting them into the routine of the work on board, their time being up, they are discharged, and the whole business begins again with a new crew. This is, to say the least of it, very disheartening, and the ships as well as their efficiency suffer in consequence. The want of a Dicipline Act is sadly felt. An Act passed at home by the Imperial Parliament gave the Government of India the necessary powers to formulate regulations for the discipline of the service, but, for some unknown reason, this has been pigeon-holed. It seems a great pity that matters are allowed to go on in this way; and as the service is likely to be increased shortly, the present would be a very favourable opportunity for improving the service.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught will probably start for India about September 24. They intend to pass several weeks during the summer in Germany, and the last month before their departure is to be spent at Balmoral with the Queen, who has stipulated that they are to return home in May, 1888. "Atlas" adds: The alteration in the arrangements for the departure of the Duke of Connaught for India, made at the last moment, has caused a good deal of complaint to be heard in service clubs, especially among that very large body the "unemployed." It had been definitely arranged that His Royal Highness should leave England in a month's time. Now his departure is delayed until September. For close upon twelve months, therefore, will a Divisional Command have been kept open for His Royal Highness, whilst at the "Senior" and the "Rag" men are bemoaning the cruel fate which dooms them to compulsory retirement after five years of non-employment. The man who will profit most by the Duke of Connaught's late arrival in India will be Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, lately commanding the 16th Lancers. Colonel Wilkinson is a Brigadier-General in India, and has been in temporary command of a Division in Bengal since December 13 last. Some seem to think that the upsetting of His Royal Highness's plans is an indication that he will not go to India at all. I am assured, however, that it was not the Duke's own wish to remain longer in England, and it will not be his fault if he does not proceed to the East, as now arranged, at the end of the hot season.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is rather unusual (remarks the *World*) for a Colonel to be appointed permanently to an Indian divisional command, with all its good pay and allowances. An exception has, however, just been made in favour of Colonel R. Gillespie, the Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, who, though a comparatively speaking "young" Colonel, is selected to succeed Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Phayre. It is gratifying to learn that the appointment has been highly approved in India, for a correspondent writes: "Gillespie is such a sterling good fellow, and such a splendid soldier all round, that nobody who knows him would grudge him anything he got."

SPEAKING of the 19th Hussars (says a Society paper) it may be remembered that Colonel Combe, from the 10th Hussars, was brought in to command when Colonel Barrow died in February last. I hear from India that Colonel Combe will not be very long with his regiment, as Sir F. Roberts will probably offer him an appointment on the staff of the Indian Army on the earliest opportunity. The superseded Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th Hussars, Colonel French, who is highly spoken of at headquarters, will then get the regiment.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS FOR 1886-87.

THE Indian reliefs for the season 1886-87 have now been settled. The corps, &c., to proceed to India are the

7th Hussars, from home.
K Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., from home.
M Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., from home.
P Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., from home.
Q Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., from home.
R Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., from home.
No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, R.A., from home.
1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment (3rd), from Singapore.
2nd Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment (105th), from Malta.
2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry (106th), from Egypt.

The corps proceeding home will be the

14th Hussars.
A Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.
B Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.
C Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.
F Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.
G Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.
No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, R.A.
1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).
2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment (54th).
1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry (68th).

The 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, when moved from Singapore to India, will be relieved by another battalion. The question of relieving the 2nd Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment, at Malta, and the 2nd Battalion, Durham, Light Infantry (68th), in Egypt, will be considered hereafter.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

AFTER a rather rough passage in the Atlantic the Bombay Parsee Cricket Team reached England on Tuesday, the 18th May, in the mail steamer Clyde. They soon commenced practice on the Chiswick ground. They were to commence their first match at Sheffield on Monday, the 24th May, with the Earl of Sheffield's Eleven. Some five of them were present on the Oval ground on Thursday to see the Australians play the Surrey Club, when they were invited to the pavilion and heartily cheered by the many members present there. Writing about it, the *Standard* of the next day says:—

"Directly after play ceased, the Parsee cricketers, who have only this week arrived in England, and who are invited to play at Lord Sheffield's Park in Sussex next Monday and Tuesday, went into the pavilion, and were cordially received by the members of the Surrey Club there assembled. They took their reception with smiling good humour, and were pleased to be present on so great an occasion. They had been watching the game for some time before, and they no doubt gathered from the enthusiasm of the crowd, the visit of the Prince of Wales, and the excellent form of the Surrey players, a high opinion of English cricket."

The Surrey Club had given a dinner to the Australian Team that night, and the Parsees were kindly invited to join in it. Lord Monson, the President of the Surrey Club, presided, and among the toasts of the evening one was that of the Parsee Cricket Team, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. The Parsee secretary, Mr. Ardeshir B. Patel, when he rose to reply to the toast, was received very heartily by those present. The occasion was unique, it being the first time that a native of India spoke at a big cricket dinner.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the steam-ship Essex in the Prince's Dock on Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS ON THE SITUATION.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

IMPORTANT speeches on the situation have been delivered by Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington. Lord Salisbury addressed a meeting in St. James's Hall on Saturday night, May 15, in connection with the conference of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations. The chair was taken by Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. In responding to a resolution expressing confidence in him as leader of the Conservative party, Lord Salisbury, who was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, first pointed out that the maintenance of the Union had been the traditional policy of the Tory party. There was fair ground for hoping that within a week the Irish proposals of the Government would be a matter of history; but the question would survive, and it would take a long time to root out the poisonous weeds which Mr. Gladstone had sown. The Government were trying impossibilities; they were attempting, politically, to square the circle, when they tried, on the one hand, to satisfy the English that they would maintain full control over the Irish Parliament, and on the other, to satisfy the Irish that they would be absolutely independent of England. This movement was a movement in favour of separation and independence. It was animated by passions of antagonism to England and the desire to be free from England's control. There were proposals for extending local government in Ireland by way of calming the agitation; but local government could not be in any sense substituted for the grant of Home Rule. His lordship then referred to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy in the past to show that his continuous yielding must end in disintegration of the Empire. As to the exhortation to have "confidence in the Irish people," something depended upon the habits they had acquired. The habits the Irish had acquired were very bad. They had become habituated to the use of knives and slugs, and that was wholly inconsistent with the placing of unlimited confidence in them. And then there was the question of religion:—

I am not one who would say a word in disparagement of the Roman Catholic religion. I believe that it has been a great messenger of Christianity and civilization to great multitudes of our fellow-creatures; but it has this peculiarity, that it has, more than any other religion, a wonderful system of organized discipline, applied of course, in the first instance, to its spiritual objects. As applied to those spiritual objects I have no criticism to apply; but the danger which runs from it—of which I admit in England there is absolutely no fear, but which in Ireland has run—is that that discipline, that high organization, may, if it falls into the hands of men not worthy to wield it, be made subservient to secular ambition, and to the attainment of temporal ends. In Ireland, owing to the character of the people and the history of the country, the Roman Catholics have been singularly exposed to the temptation of thus misusing an organization meant for high spiritual ends; and it is impossible, in contemplating the future of Ireland, in contemplating the fate of your Loyalist friends, who are in the main Protestants—it is impossible to ignore the fact that your confidence is seriously diminished, because this tremendous, this grievously misused weapon, is in the hands of their opponents.

More especially he would not advise them to place confidence in the Irish, because they were a divided nation. Upon the question of coercion, Lord Salisbury said:—

The Irish people differ, as far as I have been able to find out, from almost every other people on the face of the earth in the kind of weapons they use in their political controversy. You know many people have been discontented with the political circumstances in which they have lived. Sometimes they have agitated, sometimes they have rebelled, sometimes they have fought, and a portion of the Irish people—I must be careful to notice that portion—has been content with these weapons. But there is another very powerful section of the Irish people who employ a totally different set of weapons. They murder agents, they mutilate cattle, they prevent honest men from earning their livelihood, they shoot people in the legs who presume to pay their lawful debts, and by these actions and the threats of these actions they punish all who give any support or have any dealings with the supporters of the existing policy, and by that means they reduce a large mass of the people of Ireland over a large space of the country to what is nothing else but an intolerable servitude, and they do all this in the name of freedom, on behalf of which so many crimes have been committed. When you here the word coercion, of course you imagine there is some great tyrrany in question, and you think of the dragonade of Louis Quatorze or the guillotine of Robespierre. But coercion—it is an unlucky word—means nothing else but forcing people to abstain from this particular mode of propagating their political opinions.

As to an "alternative policy," Parliament should enable the Government to govern Ireland. What Ireland wants is government that does not flinch, that she cannot hope to beat down by agitations at Westminster. Moreover, if the electors have screwed themselves up to the heroic pitch of spending £150,000,000 of money on the pacification of Ireland a better way of spending the money than buying out the Irish landlords would be to promote emigration. They might emigrate a million of the Irish people at a less sum by a good deal. But there was no hope that the Irish leaders would accept any such scheme as this. Their very life was in political agitation; and if we removed the misery of Ireland the cause of their greatness and influence would be gone. Therefore we must look forward to a long and anxious contest. Any one acquainted with the style of the Prime Minister could easily see in his speeches that a dissolution was at hand, and his lordship urged Conservatives to prepare for battle, so as to determine whether the victory of this week shall only be a halt in the actual process of disintegration and decay, or whether it shall be the first step in a new and bolder Imperial policy. In replying to a vote of thanks for his address, proposed by Lord George Hamilton and seconded by Major Saunderson, Lord Salisbury said he had no doubt that the Ulster men meant what they said; and, if the time should come they were the men to do what they said. The Prime Minister and his friends were meddling with edged tools, of whose sharpness they had no conception, but which they would painfully find out if they were able to pursue their present insane career.

LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord Hartington addressed a meeting of the supporters of the Bradford Liberal Committee for the Maintenance of the Legislative Union on Tuesday night, May 18. His lordship having paid a tribute to the political career of the late Mr. Forster, went on to discuss the Home Rule Bill, which he said had failed to command the approval of the vast majority of the Liberal party. The House of Commons was going to be asked to pledge itself to the support of an abstract resolution. But it had always hitherto refused to pledge itself to abstract resolutions until it had before it the plan, the provisions, and the details by which that abstract resolution was going to be carried into effect.

If the Government are satisfied, as by this time I believe they are, that the plan is not one which will commend itself to the country, there is but one course for them to take—they ought to withdraw the Bill, and they ought to leave us, the representatives of the people, free to deal with their future Bill as we are with their present Bill. They ought not to ask us to commit ourselves beforehand to an abstract resolution which mean anything or nothing, but which at all events, will commit us to do something, even if we are convinced that the subsequent and second plan of the Government is in no way preferable to that which we already have before us.

Lord Hartington proceeded to examine the details of the measure to show that it would bring about a complete surrender to the Irish Parliament of legislation and taxation, and that, whatever injustice might thus be wrought, the Imperial Parliament would be unable to interfere. He argued that the scheme was wholly inconsistent with the conditions laid down by Mr. Gladstone. It was inconsistent with the maintenance of the unity of the empire and of the supremacy of Parliament. Lord Hartington next referred to the question of retaining the Irish members at Westminster, and said that the Government could not assent to that unless and until they altered the fundamental principles of their Bill; and, if they were prepared so to alter them, there would be no use in giving a second reading to the Bill, because it would emerge from the Committee a measure absolutely different from and contrary to that which the Government had introduced. As to the scheme being accepted as a settlement by the Irish people through their representatives, his lordship asked what authority these representatives had to speak in the name not only of the present but of the future Irish people.

The Irish people sent them to Parliament to endeavour to make Ireland an independent nation. They never sent them in order to make Ireland something in the nature of a colonial dependency on Great Britain. They sent them to Parliament with the intention of obtaining for them the land of Ireland for nothing, or next to nothing. They never sent them to Parliament for the purpose of saddling future generations of Irishmen with the payment of two millions, or of four or six millions, to be paid to a race of landlords who would hereafter become more alien, more strangers to their country than they have even hitherto been. That was not the mission which these members were sent to Parliament with, and, however honestly they may accept this settlement, I say they have no authority from the present Irish constituencies, much less from the future Irish constituencies, to conclude such a bargain in the name of the Irish people. In a few years, if a protest is made in Ireland against some of the terms of this contract, who will have the right to charge the Irish people with any breach of faith if they repudiate every article of this contract? Who will have the right to charge them with disloyalty or breach of faith if they claim to have those restrictions removed, and claim to be relieved from the imperial tribute, from the burdens of the land-purchase loan, or claim to have any alteration made in this Bills? We knew who are going to be the present rulers of the Irish people, that the first Irish Government will consist of Mr. Parnell and his immediate adherents. But we know there are other parties in Ireland besides the party which follows Mr. Parnell, and when this responsible Government has been obtained, when this measure of independence has been obtained, is it not perfectly certain that in Ireland, as in any other constitutionally governed country, there will be conflict of parties; there will be others who will desire to share the spoil and to have a part in the power of office? And what would be a more plausible cry for any political party in Ireland than the removal of restrictions which, it will be contended, Mr. Parnell and his party have saddled upon an unwilling Irish people? What will be a more telling and more popular cry than the cry to get rid of these restrictions? And who can pledge the Irish people that in some time to come—and perhaps in no distant time—that party will not be in the ascendant, and the settlement will be repudiated as wanting finality, as much as any other measure which has ever been offered for settlement?

Lord Hartington next went on to meet the assertion that it was a "fantastic idea" that Ireland would proceed to separation, or that if she did reconquest would be easy. But even then, he said, we should be confronted just as much as now with the task of governing Ireland. We have now, at all events, able, faithful, devoted, and loyal Civil servants. We have at our commend the Royal Irish Constabulary, on whose fidelity and on whose efficiency no one has ever cast a shadow of a doubt. But what would be the case in our task of the government of Ireland after this reconquest, which we are told is so easy? If any rearrangement of the kind suggested were made, it ought to be a treaty and it ought to be a parliamentary compact. But what kind of a treaty would that be which was carried by the Irish members ruling and over-riding the English and Scotch vote? As to passing a "political amnesty," Lord Hartington said:—

I should be glad if a political amnesty could be passed; but I do not think we shall be doing our duty to our constituents or our country if we altogether overlook the teaching and the antecedents of these men with whom we have now to make this compact, and to whom we are now, in all probability, going to hand over the government of Ireland. I do not think I am insulting the Irish people when I say that they are only what their rulers, but also what their teachers and leaders have made them for their own purposes, into which I will not now inquire. Their objects may have been pure, their objects may have been patriotic, but the fact remains that for years past the Irish people have taught by those who have now obtained their confidence lessons of hatred of the English people—lessons, I am sorry to say, of contempt for human life. They have been taught to resist the operation of the law; they have been taught to look upon property as robbery; they have been taught to treat those who disagreed with them on political or social subjects with the most grinding and the most severe oppression and tyranny. I know that the leaders and teachers have every reason to be satisfied with the prospect which is now opening before them. To them there is opening a prospect of political power and influence in their own country; to them is opening a prospect of the spoils of political victory; but the people to whom their teaching has been addressed will, but to a small and limited extent, be sharers in those joys and satisfactions. I refuse to believe in obedience to the dictates of any sentimental confidence—that lessons which have been but too well learned will vanish in a short period from the hearts and minds of the Irish people, that they will henceforth become a law-abiding, patriotic, and friendly nation which we are now told to expect they are going to become.

In conclusion, Lord Hartington said that he had never swerved from the principle of equal treatment for Irishmen and for Englishmen; and it would be unwise to deprive the Imperial Parliament of those powers which alone have enabled us to secure for all classes of Irishmen and for all parts of the United Kingdom just, firm, and good Government.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Debate on the Home Rule Bill was resumed by Sir R. A. Cross on May 17 while agreeing with Mr. Campbell-Bannerman that the production of the measure was one of the most starting political events of our times, denied that it would lead to good government in Ireland, and argued that the Government, by their own procedure, showed that they were afraid to trust the body which they wished to set up. Canvassing the principal details, he maintained that it would fail altogether to carry out its professed objects of protecting property, securing the administration of justice, and preserving individual liberty. He objected also to the Bill because it would not furnish a final settlement of the question.

Mr. Stansfeld agreed that if the settlement were not to be a final one it was no use passing it; but he pointed out that the Irish members promised to accept it as such; and he held that separation was a fantastic dream which this Bill would make impossible. He replied next in an animated tone to Lord Salisbury's speech of Saturday, which he anticipated would confer an immense benefit on the Liberal party by reuniting it, and by proving that the Tory party had nothing to recommend but 20 years of coersion. Replying to Sir H. James, he denied that the Bill would destroy the Supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. On the contrary it merely deligated a portion of its power to Irish Parliament, and, if necessary, it could resume those powers next year if it pleased in the manner provided for in this Bill and consider the matter *de novo*. As to Mr. Chamberlain's objections he maintained that the Bill actually barred the way to Colonial independence and prepared the way to Federation. All former policies, he contended, had failed, and, admit loud cheers from the Nationalist members, he dilated on the menace of the American-Irish and Mr. Gladstone's service to the State.

Mr. King contended that the Bill would weaken the supremacy of Parliament and diminish the authority of the Crown; and Mr. Rogers, who dilated at considerable length and with many quotations on the evils which he maintained had resulted from the Act of Union, was satisfied as to the necessity of granting Home Rule to Ireland, but, while supporting the Bill did not view with satisfaction the exclusion of the Irish members from the English Parliament.

Sir J. Corry attributed the present commercial depression in Ireland to the political agitations of the last few years and was convinced that the Bill, if it passed would prove disastrous to Irish industries.

Mr. Hobhouse, although in favour of a system of local self-government which would not disturb the unity of the Empire, offered a determined opposition to the Bill; and Mr. Yeo, speaking as a Welsh member, argued that there was a growing feeling of sympathy with the measures in Wales, with which he heartily coincided.

Mr. Hughes denied that the Bill would finally settle the question, which he hoped would be submitted to the constituencies.

Mr. Bryce said there would be no indisposition to test the opinion of the constituencies, and after repeating that the only question to be settled now was the establishment of a separate Legislature for Ireland, the rest being mere details and machinery, he proceeded to reply to Sir H. James's constitutional objections to the Bill. The unity of the Empire, he contended, did not depend on the unity of the Legislature; and as to the sovereignty of Parliament, he asserted that the Imperial Parliament would still be able to legislate for Ireland. In fact, Parliament could not divest itself of this ultimate right, although it had agreed to give to the Irish Parliament the exclusive right to deal with certain matters. This, he pointed out, was what we had done with the colonies. He examined at length the foreign precedents and the example of the United States, which he contended had been mistaken; and, remonstrating with the Radical opponents of the Bill, he said the Government would consider the retention of the Irish members for Imperial purposes as an open question, and warned them that by rejecting the second reading they would be playing the game of their enemies.

The debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.

Resuming the debate on May 18, Mr Shaw-Lefevre said it was in the highest interests of Ireland to grant her autonomy, and he held it possible to concede all that Ireland required in the direction of local government without imperilling any of the interests of this country. On the contrary, it would increase, rather than diminish, the real strength of the Empire.

Mr. Chaplin agreed with the Secretary for War that this was a most startling experiment, he would say the most tremendous experiment ever suggested by an English Minister; and, if that were so, surely reasons of the most overwhelming kind should have been given for its adoption; but what struck him as remarkable throughout the Debate was that not a solitary substantial reason of that sort had been offered to the House.

Mr. Labouchere maintained that public feeling was entirely in favour of the Bill, and warned dessentient Liberals that by their opposition they were going the way to bring in a Conservative Government, which would give effect to the traditional policy of that Party.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan was confident that the bulk of his countrymen would accept the Bill as a final settlement, and be satisfied with being left to manage their own affairs.

Sir L. Playfair addressing himself to the alternative of governing Ireland by force, argued that though that was comparatively easy in the days of Protestant ascendancy, recent legislative measures rendered it insuperably difficult. Mr. A. Elliot insisted that it would be an outrage on the rights of British electors to repeal the Union without their being consulted.

On the motion of Mr. M'Carthy the Debate was then adjourned.

THE THREATENED REBELLION IN ULSTER.

There is still talk of armed resistance in Ulster to the establishment of a Parnellite Parliament in Dublin. Advertisements are appearing in Belfast newspapers for arms and drill-instructors. The *Times'* Dublin correspondent says:—

"The organization of the Orangemen and other Loyalists in Ulster as an armed force to resist Home Rule is proceeding in so many places as to leave little doubt that it is no merely local affair, but a general movement. Attempts are made to throw ridicule upon it, and advertisements are published calling for a supply of cabbage-stalks to clear the ditches, and wanting 20,000 old women with broomsticks to march against the Orangemen. Mr. Davitt, too, recently said that an Irish Parliament would make short work of them. Their action, however, whether well or ill-advised, is not likely to be stopped by jeers or covert threats. Quite the reverse; they are already irritated enough, and ridicule may only provoke them to commit some acts for indiscretion which all parties would have reason to regret and will add to the number of sympathizers. It is not so many years since the ship carpenters of Belfast, then 1,200 strong and now much more numerous, made short work of the Nationalists who had kept up a state of civil war in the town for five or six weeks. They are not given to braggadocio or to idle demonstrations, but are a quiet and industrious body of men, not easily aroused, and not easily put down if once aroused. There are many other working men in Belfast of a similar stamp who are not Orangemen, and

the Art Ware Gallery it is for the most part beneath contempt. Thus, the first screen, from Jeypore, in Rajputana, is an undigested compilation of all sorts of foreign building styles, Byzantine and Norman, adapted not so much to the purposes of an arcade as to provide case accommodation for the Jeypore exhibits. The ornamental detail, on the other hand, is pure Indian of the modified Saracenic style common to Rajputana, and evinces the highest skill in wood carving.

The red sandstone screen sent from Karauli, in Rajputana, is again a compilation of all sorts of styles, but local, not foreign, and deserves praise only for its carved work. Both these screens have probably been designed by Europeans, or under European dictation. The carved teakwood screen from Jodhpore, in Rajputana, is apparently the work of native artist, being in the common Rajputana style. The white marble screen from Ulwar, in Rajputana, is also in the pure indigenous style of this province, and is said to be a transcript from arcading in the Ulwar Palace. The blackwood screen sent from Kotah, in Rajputana, and inlaid with ivory in floral scrolls, after the manner practised in this principality, is also said to be a transcript from an old Hindu palace. The Ajmere screen of wood painted like white marble also faithfully imitates, not only in style, but in material and the treatment of it, the characteristic street architecture of that Rajput city. The Bikanere screen is of the rich black and gold lacquered work for which that State is famous.

The Central India screen is another most objectionable compilation of local styles, as distinct as those of the ancient Buddhist architecture of the Sanchi Tope and the modern Hindu temples of Gwalior, and is certainly the conception of some mechanical eclectic of the Indian Public Works Department. The Bombay screens are excellent, and those of pure native design are simply magnificent. This is the more remarkable because they have all been executed under direct European superintendence. But Mr. Griffiths, of the Bombay School of Art, who contributes the general design, is an artist of genius, as his portrait of the Rao of Cutch, in the Albert-hall Gallery, incontestably shows, and he has been careful to follow only the most characteristic local types. Mr. Proctor Sims, also, the State Engineer to the Maharajah of Bhownugger, G. C. S. I., is, as all the carved work in stone and wood sent by him from Bhownugger evidences, another artist of keen natural sensibility. It is a happy accident that two such officials should have been together in the Bombay Presidency, the seat of the noblest wood carving in India; and the result is to be seen in the Bhownugger and Baroda screens, and in the wonderful pigeon-house, also forwarded by the Guicowar of Baroda, which bear away the palm in wood carving from every other Indian province contributing to the Exhibition. The pigeon-house is a stupendous piece of carved work, and unfortunately, owing to the space it takes up, cannot be shown in the Bombay Court; it has therefore been placed lower down, where it serves as a guide-post to the refreshment rooms on the south side of the gallery, and to Old London and the Indian palace on the north. Even here it has had to be erected without its basement and the four smaller pigeon-houses which should stand at the corners of the basement, but which have been placed at the four corners of the passage through the Bombay Court. These pigeon-houses in Gujerat are always richly carved in this way, and are used by the Jains, the representatives of the old Budhists of India, and also by the Hindus, not only for the protection of pigeons, but of parrots and other birds; and even squirrels seek a refuge and a home in them. They are erected as an act of piety, and in the mornings the men, women, and children of a township will be seen walking towards them carrying grain, which they spread out on the ground before them, where it is devoured by the pigeons and squirrels as fearlessly as in their native woods.

The Central Provinces screen of carved teak is in the Hindu style characteristic of Nagpore, but has been executed under the superintendence of some one not quite familiar with it, as illustrated by the weak ledge on which the fore feet of the lions on the bracketed capitals rest.

The Bengal screen is a veritable apparition of disgust, and destroys the constructive harmony of the entire arcade. It is an imitation in painted wood-work, in clay or *papier-mache* mouldings, of the red-brick and stucco architecture of Bengal, and is altogether unadapted to the purpose it is made to serve in the Exhibition.

The Assam screen is still more incongruous. This province would appear to have no wood carving, and has therefore provided a screen of bamboos and rattans, which should not have been accepted. The small Nepaul screen is without any beauty of form, but the ornamental details are rendered with the utmost dexterity, and are deeply interesting as showing at once the near affinity of Nepaulese with Chinese art, and its uninterrupted descent from the ancient Buddhistic art of India, as exemplified by its remains at Sanchi, Amravati, and elsewhere.

The North-West Province has furnished two stone screens copied by Dr. Tyler, of Agra, from the Taj and the ruins of Fatehpore, Sikree, and a wooden screen, taken from an old house in the city of Lucknow. The door in the centre of one of the ends of this court is inlaid with brass wire by Ashgonis, in the pure style of Manipur, the seat of this sort of bulwark, locally called "tar-kashi," which has been greatly revived in recent years by the patronage of Sir John Strachey and Mr. F. S. Growse, C.I.E. Two other ends of this court are filled in with beautiful stone carving, executed under the judicious direction of Mr. Growse, to whom every lover of Indian art is under the deepest obligations for the enlightened solicitude with which throughout his career he has everywhere fostered it.

The Punjab and Cashmere screens are both admirable, the first having been prepared under the direction of Mr. Kipling, the Principal of the Lahore School of Art, than whom no one in India better understands not only the principles but the processes of the numerous Indian sumptuary arts which are practised in the highest perfection in the Punjab and Cashmere; and the second under Sir Oliver St. John, another highly-placed Indian official, equally distinguished for his knowledge and enthusiastic appreciation of Indian art. Both these long and harmonious series of arcades are thoroughly characteristic of their closely-connected provinces, their style being mixed Hindu and Mogul, combined with great elegance and refinements.

The Burmese screen, of carved wood, cloth applique embroidery, and lacquer work, is also altogether "racy of the soil;" but, notwithstanding this, and its remarkable technical merit, it is intolerable to the European eye.

The Madras screen is a scholarly and most pleasing adaptation of the Dravidian style of Southern India by Mr. Havell, the recently-appointed Superintendent of the Madras School of Art. The defect of this style is the way in which it is overloaded with grotesque ornaments. Mr. Havell has omitted much of it, and thus obtained vacant spaces, in rhythmical alteration with the carved portions of the screen, which give a new charm to this Southern Indian form of decoration, without any sacrifice of its essential characteristics. The only error he has fallen into is in imparting a Saracenic character to the open-work ornamentation at the top of the screen. It is necessary, also, in using the Dravidian style, to be careful to preserve the consistency of the religious symbolism out of which it has grown.

The screens from Hyderabad and Mysore, in Southern India, with which the Provincial Courts end, are defective in the same way as the Jeypore screen, with which they begin. That is to say, they have been constructed rather to serve for strange, outlandish show-cases than as parts of the architectural scheme for the arcading the Art Ware Gallery. We understand, however, that Major Neville, the energetic Commissioner for the Nizam at the Exhibition, has, since coming to London, directed an arcade to be constructed from historical originals at Hyderabad, which will close in the Provincial Courts at the east end of the gallery, in the same way as the Jeypore screen closes it in at the west end. This will be a great improvement. We have been careful to particularize all these screens, not only because there is so little beside the wood carving and the printed and painted cottons that is novel, or artistically excellent, in the Provincial Courts, but because everywhere in India the quality of the wood or stone carving is a certain indication of the condition, whether of native vigour, or of foreign contamination and decay of all the other handicraft arts.

Commencing again with Rajputana, it is disappointing to find that the gold and silver plate of the province is represented only by several silver jugs, of Yarkand shapes, executed by a Hungarian silversmith named Tillery, settled at Jeypore. This State also sends a large quantity of brass pots and jars, but of weak and degenerate forms, with which the floral or mythological designs incised on them is seldom congruous. The models in brass of the palaces and temples of Rajputana form, however, a special feature in this court, and the stepped Jaina shrine, with conventional representations of the seven planets on the sides of the three stages in which it is built up, is of the greatest interest; for, although it is meant to represent Mount Merv, the form in which the Indian Olympus is here expressed must have been derived, either directly or indirectly, from Babylonia. The little vases in niello from Jeypore are good. There is also a case of the brilliant enamel work for which this prosperous principality has always been famous; but, excepting a lovely box, bought by Mr. C Purdon Clarke for the Royal Commission, none of the pieces in the collection are of any importance, it being made up almost entirely of charms and scent bottles, and rings and sets of studs, evidently intended for "nimble sale" at the Exhibition. It is remarkable that no arms or jewelry worthy of remark have been sent from Rajputana. The wood and stone carving here have already been described; and a set of ivory lacquered chessmen from Jeypore may be noticed in passing. Rajputana is celebrated in India for the fresco decoration of rooms. The true Roman process is followed, and the designs used with it also unmistakably indicate a classical inspiration. At the present Exhibition examples of this work are for the first time shown in Europe. It is very cheap, effective, and tasteful, and should receive the special attention of architects and house decorators in this country. Numerous examples have also been furnished by the State of Amber of the characteristic mode of decorating walls and ceilings in Rajputana, with panels and frames of inlaid coloured glass and lacquered and gilded looking-glass. It is very pretty, and in the sort of open-air life one leads, even within doors, in India, it is always pleasing; but in our solidly furnished English houses it would have a look of unreality and meretriciousness. There is, however, a very daintily lacquered looking-glass from Ulwur, which should prove a valuable lesson to English young ladies in painting mirrors without rendering them vulgar and unsightly. The large assortment of lacquered boxes from Rajputana is wretched rubbish excepting the gilded lacquered boxes sent by the State of Bikanere. These, however, are generally weak and clumsy in form. Of State trappings and caparisons, and of musical instruments, Rajputana makes no show, but its staple cotton manufactures are fully represented. There are a large number of the well-known Sanganere chintzes from Jeypore, with a blue, or green, or pink, or yellow ground, decorated either with springs of flowers arranged in the conventional cone form or with rectangular patterns, giving them the appearance of enlarged Berlin wool samplers. Jodhpore also exhibits two marked varieties of chintzes, one of a uniformly coloured ground, generally green, and covered all over with cones in some complimentary colour; and the other—used, not for hangings or for bed covers, but for floor cloths—laid out with designs representing either the dishes of food or the chess boards, or *pachesi* cloths to be laid on them, and the seats, with intermediate elbow spaces, of the persons intended to squat upon them. Being at the same time coloured in broad masses of yellow, red, blue, and green, and having bands across them, and borders going round them decorated with boldly drawn and brilliantly coloured floral scrolls, or with a sort of herring-bone pattern striped alternately, as in ancient Egyptian cloths, with yellow, black, red, and green, the effect is very fine; and when these cloths are seen laid out under trees in the sunny landscape of Rajputana, resembles that of a dazzling mosaic of precious stones. This type of chintz reappears in the Punjab, Cashmere, and Western India. There are some pretty muslins from Mewar, pea green, stamped with red, yellow, white, and gold sprigs and star-like florets, and black, stamped with white and yellow-eyed florets, and pale blue, stamped with sprigs and florets of white, red, yellow, and gold. The dancing girls' muslin robes from Bikanere are also very interesting, being either yellow or green, covered all over with spots of blue, red, yellow, white, green, and purple, like the original bandana pocket handkerchiefs of our grandfathers, which Colonel Yule, in his learned and fascinating "Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words," tells us took their names from the process by which they were originally produced—namely, by knotting (*bandna*, "to bind") them up wherever they were to be spotted, and then dipping them in the dye for the general ground; after which the knots were undone, and the blank spots left by them were either coloured in with the hand, or by repeated minute knottings and dyeings. The Bikanere turbans, striped herring-bone-wise, in yellow, blue, red, and green, like rainbows, are thus dyed by a similar manipulation. The woollen quilts from Jeypore covered with a felted in decoration suggested either by the inlaid work of the Taj at Agra or the fresco paintings of Rajputana supply a useful hint to English manufacturers for the suitable ornamentation of blankets. Jodhpore supplies some bold gold embroidery; Bikanere, gold thread and spangle embroidered children's clothes; Ulwur, a conspicuous orange-tawny robe embroidered with blue and red silk and gold; Mewar, hangings embroidered in red, blue, scarlet, and white; and Chopra, saddle-cloths embroidered with silks and applied cloth, red, white, green, black, and yellow. There is a small carpet from Kotah, of unassimilated Persian style and crude in colouring; an Ajmere gaol carpet of no merit; and an Ulwur rug spoiled by being dyed either with aniline or trashy lac dye. There is an extraordinary quality of pottery from the Jeypore School of Art; but it is all imitated either from the blue and white faience of the Punjab or the blue and white feldspathic pottery of Delhi; and although the most conscientious care has been devoted to its manufacture, it has not yet acquired a specific local character. No doubt it will in time, and there is nothing to be said against attempts to introduce a new art in India where it does not come into competition with an already existing similar native art. The only indigenous pottery in Rajputana is the unglazed, painted pottery of Kotah, and the gilded pottery of Amroha, neither being deserving of consideration.

In Central India there is little that calls for observation beyond a few chintzes from Indore, of a deep red ground with geometrical or highly conventionalized floral patterning in white, resembling the far superior chintzes made in the Central Provinces; and a few blue and white cotton pile carpets also from Indore.

FIGHTING ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

THE following Reuter's telegrams were received in London from Athens just before the mail left England:—

ATHENS, MAY 21, 9·0 A.M.

Major Doumriotis reports to the Government from the frontier as follows:—

While we were exchanging sentries at the Karavitha post at half-past one o'clock this morning, the Turkish troops opened fire. Our troops replied. After the firing had ceased some minutes, the Turks suddenly re-opened a sharp fire along their whole line near Nezeros. I ordered the firing on our side to cease, and the Turks also then discontinued.

The Turks yesterday showed signs of great joy, probably celebrating some religious feast.

At four o'clock this morning firing recommenced, the Turks bringing artillery into action from Karia. At six o'clock this morning a Turkish Company advanced in order to take the position of Analipsis. The Turks are concentrating for an attack on our positions at Nezeros. The Greek post at Bairaktari held by five Evzones, has been captured by the Turks, who made a sudden rush upon it. I have given orders to reoccupy it. The other positions are quiet.

The orders of the Greek General in command are not to provoke hostilities. Should, however, the Turks be the aggressors, the Greek troops are not to remain on the defensive but are to assume the offensive. The news of the fighting on the frontier has created a stir here.

11-40 A.M.

A despatch from the frontier, dated ten o'clock this morning, states that firing between the Greek and Turkish outposts continues in the same positions.

The Turks are resolutely endeavouring to occupy the position of Analipsis; but have been vigorously repulsed at Thiothendra, after severe fighting, the Greeks remaining firm.

Greek Infantry are pursuing the Turks near St. Athanasius.

The Turkish earthworks opposite Analipsis have been destroyed by the fire of the Greek Artillery.

The Turks, who were strongly entrenched at Sathosibia, are falling back upon Hassan Melina.

At half-past ten o'clock the Greeks reoccupied Bairaktari.

MEETING OF THE GREEK PARLIAMENT.

The Greek Chamber was opened on Wednesday, May 19. The vote for the election of President was taken on Thursday morning. M. Stephanopoulos, the candidate of the Tricoupis party, was elected by 139 votes. M. Delyannis, the ex-Premier, received 78 votes. The announcement of the result was received with great cheering in the Chamber and by the crowd assembled outside. It is stated that M. Tricoupis hopes to secure a majority without a dissolution, in which case he would at once disarm and meet the country with a programme of national reorganization. The press exhorts the Chamber to deliver the country from the rule of demagogues. The blockade is still enforced. Complaints are being made against the Austrians. It is stated that a detachment of Austrian marines landed at the island of Skiathos and made requisitions for food. They also seized the telegraph office, as the clerk in charge declined to send messages for them.

The return of M. de Bulzow, the Russian Minister, to Athens has caused surprise in Vienna, and has excited a good deal of unfavourable comment in quarters where the straightforwardness of Russian policy is not taken for granted.

THE BOKHARAN EMBASSY TO ST. PETERSBURG.

THE special Bokharan Embassy were to leave St. Petersburg on May 15 on its return home, taking a letter to the Ameer from the Czar and a number of costly presents. The Russian *Official Messenger* gives the following account of the ceremony attending the Ameer of Bokhara's accession to the throne, which was held on Nov. 16, 1885.

"At daybreak the members of the Mahomedan clergy, the troops, the representatives of the Usbeg families, and the civil officers assembled in the Ameer's palace. After a short interval the Prince's most intimate companions began to prepare the throne, a large block of blue-grey marble, about 9 feet 4 inches broad and 4 feet 8 inches high, with steps leading to the top. It was first covered with seven Bokhara and Indian carpets of precious texture, and then at its feet was placed a felt rug of immaculate whiteness and incomparable fineness. At eleven o'clock the Prince came forth from his apartments richly apparelled. All those present prostrated themselves. The Prince returned their salute and seated himself on the white felt at the foot of the throne. The high officials and the Usbeg representatives then took the ends of the felt rug and by a united movement raised the Prince and placed him on the throne. This ceremony was followed by profound salutations and loud acclamations, and then by the 'kiss-hands,' which may be termed the oath of allegiance, as it is the practice after kissing the Ameer's hand to carry it to the eyes and the forehead. After this was finished the audience raised their arms to the heavens and prayed aloud for the new Ameer. Sweets were then distributed, and the Ameer withdrew to his own apartments, accompanied by his two chief Ministers."

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE sixty-third anniversary meeting of this society was held on May 17 at the society's house, 22 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly. Colonel Yule, C.B., the president, occupied the chair, and among those present were Sir T. Edward Colebrooke, Professor R. K. Douglas, Sir Barrow Ellis, Mr. Arthur Grote, Mr. Henry C. Kay, General Maclagan, Professor Terrien De la Couperie, Mr. Henry Morris, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Mr. M. J. Walhouse, Sir Thomas Wade, Captain Hatfield, Mr. Oliver Codrington, Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid (secretary), and Mr. Robert N Cust (hon. secretary).

The secretary read the annual report, from which it appeared that the society during the year had lost by death some ten resident and four non-resident members. The financial position of the society was satisfactory, showing as it did a balance on the right side of about 337l. 10s., after the investment of 100l. in stock in the course of the year.

The following officers were next elected for the ensuing sessional year:—President, Colonel Yule, C.B.; director, Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.; vice-presidents, Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Major-General A. Cunningham, C.S.I., C.I.E., Mr. James Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A.; council, Mr. Cecil Bendall, Mr. F. V. Dickens, Professor R. K. Douglas, Sir Barrow, H. Ellis, K.C.S.I., Mr. George A. Grierson, Mr. Arthur Grote, Mr. Henry C. Kay, Professor Terrien De La Couperie, General Maclagan, R.E., Mr. Henry Morris, Mr. Robert Sewell, Captain Temple, Mr. T. H. Thorton, C.S.I., D.C.L., Mr. J. Walhouse, and Professor Sir Monier Williams, C.I.E.; treasurer, Mr. E. L. Brandreth; secretary, Major-General Sir Frederick J. Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.; hon. secretary, Mr. R. N. Cust.

The chairman, after a feeling reference to many members lost to the society through death in the last year, and especially Sir Arthur Phayre, went on to speak of the deplorably low ebb at which the study of Eastern languages and literature stood in this country. The council were endeavouring to carry out the suggestions made by Mr. Kay, and to devise means for extending the membership of the society and for interest in its pursuits. A special committee had accordingly been named, to which the following heads of inquiry had been suggested, without excluding others of a kindred kind that might occur to them:—(1) That they should prepare a list of appointments in England in Government establishments, Universities, and Colleges, and other institutions for which a scholarly acquaintance with Oriental languages was a necessary or important qualification; (2) regarding the possibility of approaching the Government, the Universities, the City Companies, &c., for support in the promotion of Oriental studies; (3) regarding the possibility and expediency of amalgamating this society with any other of kindred objects, and of reducing the scale of subscription now in force; (4) whether the publication of Oriental works beyond the scope of the *Journal* should be undertaken; and (5) the consideration of any means by which the society could be rendered more popular and consistent with its objects and character.

MR. FROUDE'S OPINIONS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

THE Rev. P. F. Kavanagh, O. S. F., claiming to be the only priest with whom Mr. Froude held converse on his voyage from Sydney to New Zealand, writes to the *Freeman's Journal* to emphatically deny the opinions attributed to him in "Oceana," to the effect that "with or without toleration, the revival of an Irish Nationality is a dream;" and that "the modern movement must come at last, as all movements in their course in times past, to broken heads." "What I did say," Father Kavanagh says, "was as different as possible." I may say that I held and have always held advanced Nationalists views, and would regard such sentiments as are conveyed in the above extract from "Oceana" as most disgraceful and unnatural in an Irishman. In the course of our conversations I gave Mr. Froude to understand quite plainly that I fully sympathized with my countrymen in their present struggle for national autonomy. I feel indignant that he should have represented me as using such language—language only befitting that vilest of mortals, the anti-Irish Irishman. In no one instance was not quite unintentional, as I observed he kept a journal in which he frequently wrote matter no doubt intended for the book which he subsequently published.

"I must say," continues Father Kavanagh, "that Mr. Froude's own opinions, as expressed in his conversations with me, surprised me by their liberality. When I informed him that I was a Nationalist in politics he did not seem surprised or displeased, but appeared to think it quite natural that I should be one. I said I believed my countrymen had a right to freedom, and that I would be glad if they could gain their freedom by peaceful means, if possible, and, if not, by any means that justice might sanction. In this expression of opinion he seemed to agree with me. On looking over the journal which I kept of my voyage I find the following opinions about Irish matters expressed by Mr. Froude, March 1, 1885:—Mr. Froude on Irish landlords—"The landlords of Ireland are a very bad class, and are a curse to your country. Our own are little better." March 2—On Self-government for Ireland—"You Irish could not possibly govern yourselves worse than we have governed you. The Government of Ireland has been the government of Bedlam.' On prejudice of the English people against the Irish—"England will have no respect for you till you are able to thrash her as the Boers did." His last words on parting were, "I wish your country well, and tell your Nationalist friends that I do so.' Mr. Froude's object, no doubt, was to give his English readers to understand that there was a class of Irish priests opposed to Home Rule. I do not believe there is such a class, or even a section of a class, in existence."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

ON Monday, May 17, Colonel Hughes-Hallett asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would lay upon the table of the House, for the information of hon. members, copies of the communications that had been recently addressed by the Financial Secretary in India to the Treasury in regard to the depreciation of silver in that country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the letter reached the Treasury on March 17. The answer to this difficult and complicated subject would, he hoped, soon be sent. The correspondence would, if the Indian Government consented, be laid on the table.

ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Mr. H. Spensley asked the Secretary of State for War whether any action was to be taken with regard to the disadvantages in pension and compulsory retirement under which officers of the Royal Engineers serving in India, but on the Imperial List, labour as compared with officers of the same corps borne on the Indian List and officers of the Indian Staff Corps.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman: The Indian List of Engineer officers is an expiring list, and its members have exceptional privileges under the Parliamentary guarantee, which will not be continued to their successors on the Imperial List. Under a recent warrant, Engineer officers can, in certain circumstances, elect permanent Indian service, in which case they obtain special privileges as to retirement and pension.

THE INDIA COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. Maclean asked the First Lord of the Treasury if it was the intention of the Government to proceed this session with the appointment of a committee to inquire into the administration of British India.

Mr. Gladstone: I do not know whether the noble lord (Lord R. Churchill) would be good enough to remove the block he has placed against the notice of motion.

Lord R. Churchill: Certainly not.

Mr. Gladstone: I am very sorry he will not. That being so, the only course I can take is this. It would not be respectful to India that the order should be handed on from week to week; and, on the other hand, it would be very difficult to arrest the debate on the second reading of the Irish Government Bill. I think the best course to take is on Thursday to put down the order for the Indian Committee as the second Government order in the hope that very probably, as often happens, the debate may close before half-past twelve.

Lord R. Churchill inquired whether the Prime Minister's attention had been drawn to the fact that all the members, with the exception of one, had removed their names from the proposal to serve on the committee, and whether the order was to be made in the same form as it was now.

Mr. Gladstone: That, sir, I think would be very unfortunate indeed. Subsequently the right honourable gentleman added:—With regard to the Indian Committee, I find the order cannot be put down before Monday, as it stands for that day; but on Monday I propose to place it in such a position that we may have a good prospect of getting to it. With respect to the composition of the committee, I think the time for considering that will be when the House has determined what shall be the number of that committee.

Sir George Campbell—East India (Government Concessions): To call attention to the cases in which companies and firms undertaking enterprises under Government concessions in India have, when they succeed, obtained the very utmost advantages, to which under the most favourable construction of their contracts they could possibly be entitled; but, on the other hand, when they have failed or their enterprises have proved unremunerative, have invariably obtained a modification of terms or a reimbursement of capital at the expense of the Indian taxpayer; and to move a resolution.

DID LORD BEACONSFIELD DIE A ROMAN CATHOLIC?

THE *Londonderry Standard* remarks:—"Good Protestants, of course, will not have much difficulty in believing about the author of the Vatican pamphlets on the authority of Lord Robert Montagu, that 'in writing those *pretended* attacks on Rome, Mr. Gladstone was doing the work of Rome;' but some of them will be staggered about the following account that he gives of the deathbed of the Primrose Earl, on the authority of the *Journal de Rome* of Nov. 21, 1882:—Lord Beaconsfield on his deathbed begged one of his friends to go for Father Clarke, S. J. (the rector of 111 Mount-street), with whom the illustrious statesman had had for a long time friendly relations, during the time that this father was attached to the Jesuit church in Farm-street. But as Father Clarke was absent from town in Liverpool, another Jesuit Father, Father Clarke, hastened to the bedside of the sick man, and had the happiness of receiving his adjuration and embracing him as a member of the Catholic Church. "What will honest Protestants, who wear primroses on the 19th of April in honour of the good St. Benjamin, say to this? It was, as we well remember, stated at the time of his death, and publicly commented on, that Lord Beaconsfield in his illness would not see a clergymen of any church. But if we can trust Lord Robert, this is quite a mistake; he saw the Jesuit Father Clarke, who received him into the Roman Church. He states this, it is true, as an extract from the Pope's organ the *Journal de Rome*; but if Lord Robert did not believe the statement, it is not likely that he would insert it in his work."

THE LATE GENERAL GORDON.

THE plaster cast of the sarcophagus of the late General Gordon, executed by Mr. Boehm, R.A., was on Monday afternoon, May 17, placed experimentally in the position which it is to occupy in St. Paul's Cathedral. The recumbent figure is remarkable not only for its great artistic merit but for its extraordinary resemblance to the deceased officer. General Gordon is dressed in the uniform of the Royal Engineers, with a cloak drawn round him hiding his right side, and his right hand lies flat upon his breast. The left side is uncovered, and the left hand reposes on the Bible. The base of the pedestal will be ornamented with an alto-relievo of the school at Khartoum mentioned in his Journal, a suitable inscription, and the Gordon crest. The position which the sacrophagus will occupy in St. Paul's is the crossing above of the northern aisle, and next to that containing the tablet to the crew of Her Majesty's ship Captain, in which his nephew, a midshipman, and Sir Henry Gordon's eldest son, perished. Immediately behind the sacrophagus will be placed a memorial to Sir Herbert Stewart, in the form of an alto-relievo, also executed by Mr. Boehm.

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE CASE.

THE *Times* says the Queen's Proctor has filed his plea in this case, but the intervention motion is not yet set down for hearing, and whether it ever will be, depends on the result of certain preliminary proceedings which are now in progress. The statute which gives the Queen's Proctor a right of intervention by means of the plea on the ground of his intervention shall be "material facts not brought to the knowledge of the Court" before the decree *nisi* was pronounced. His plea in the Crawford-Dilke case states that ground, and that certain witnesses whose evidence ought to have been brought before the Court were not examined; but on Monday last the petitioner by summons before one of the Registrars applied for "particulars." The application was granted by the Registrar, and, on appeal, the President in Chambers has upheld the Registrar's decision and ordered that particulars be furnished by the Queen's Proctor in fourteen days from Tuesday last. When particulars are furnished, it will be competent to the petitioner, should he be so advised, to demur to them as showing no ground of intervention under the statute. This is the way the matter stands at present. A successful demurrer would put an end to the intervention if the Queen's Proctor had no better case to put forward than that demurred against with success. Collusion is not charged in the Queen's Proctor's plea.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"Sir Charles Dilke is no longer a party to the case. The petition against him was dismissed with costs, and he is not even made aware of what takes place in reference to it. It is for the Queen's Proctor to establish his right to intervene, and there is much difference of opinion as to whether he will succeed in obtaining the reopening of the case."

AMONG THE MORMONS IN SALT LAKE CITY.

To many Christian English people it is not known that Mormon missionaries, in considerable numbers, cause every year from America to Liverpool. There they travel over the British Isles and Europe, preaching and proselytising for Mormonism with extraordinary vigour and success. They induce their hearers to go to Mormon settlements in America, as many as from 15,000 to 30,000 thus annually emigrating to join the sect, their Trans-atlantic and rail passages being paid by a Mormon emigration fund, which is raised in Utah and distributed in Liverpool. The doctrine of polygamy is the chief one of Mormonism, so that its teaching is directly contrary to Divine ordinance, and advocates the breaking of the laws of the United States and of Great Britain. Since so many English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, and European families follow these preachers of evil, it may be well to know what one who has lived for three years in the chief city of Mormon-land can tell, both of the poisonous heresy and of its religious and moral antidote. The distance of Utah from New York is about 2,500 miles, or the same as the Trans-atlantic passage. The journey by rail from New York to Utah takes from five to six days. Utah derives its name from a tribe of Indians—the Utes, who were originally settled in this region. There I have often seen the descendants of these Utes tramping along in sullen single file, begging their way; the squaws in blankets, without head-covering, their long, coarse hair hanging straight down their dusky cheeks; the monkey-faced "papoose" strapped on their backs in its tight swaddling clothes. The bucks (or chiefs) have stern, sad faces, with large dark eyes, and they walk, with covered heads, before the women and children. These Utes hate the white settlers, who have, they say, usurped their land; and they take like what they beg on these tramping journeys as their due, returning no thanks. The history of Utah settlement is founded on a literary theft, and the first Mormon emigrants were victims of gross deception. The "Book of Mormon," upon which the delusion is based, is the work of an illiterate and dissipated adventurer, Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who, with cogenial help, published the new creed in 1830. The "Book of Mormon" begins with these words: "And now I, Mormon, make a record of the things which I have seen and heard, known, and taught. 'Book of Mormon.'" Thus originated the name of Mormon for the followers of the new creed. The Mormon proselytes were at first, as now, chiefly of a low, uneducated class, who declared their church to be the only true one; all outsiders they named "Gentiles." I have seen in the new tabernacle of Salt Lake City a large, lifted painting—or, rather, daub—of "Joseph Smith on Mount Moriah receiving the gold plates of the 'Book of Mormon' from John the Baptist in presence of Moses," the Mormon saint kneeling in an ecstatic attitude, dressed in a swallowtailed coat. Not till 1843, did Smith declare his new doctrine of plurality of wives to be a Divine ordinance. The Mormons in Illinois then numbered some 2,000. When, in 1844, the brothers Smith were murdered by an enraged mob, Brigham Young organised the first Mormon emigration to Utah, and became the head of the sect. The absence of moral principle in this man, his cruelty, relentless ambition, and love of power, his sagacity and duplicity, and his remarkable gifts of organisation and administration, made him the life of Mormonism. The settled Mormons were increased by his policy and influence to over 175,000. Public opinion—and not, as Young pretended, the angel Gabriel, in a vision—drove the Mormons from the east to the west of America. In 1846 Brigham Young led them along the banks of the Missouri river, where they rested a winter. In 1847 they pressed on through the Rockies, after traversing the great plains leading to Utah's fertile valley, on foot or in hand carts, their baggage in ox waggons. Mormons all over the world commemorate that emigration journey by a public holiday, thinking their genius and miraculous, whereas no cunning leader had doubtless made good use of the new map of the western valley. Many of their public buildings, their newspaper in Utah, and many of their children were named "Deseret" in its honour. They arrived in the Lake Valley, July 24, 1847. On that date commemorative processional shows parade the streets of their cities. The oddest feature in the show was, when I last saw it, an open car, in which sat one man with five women and eleven children grouped together, a banner over their heads bearing the feeble inscription:—

"*Look at this happy Mormon Family!*"

The Mayor and police of Salt Lake City, being Mormons, are conveniently lax in their duties towards delinquents of the sect, and furnish material for some good old jests. I once heard loud laughter in the Mormon theatre on this subject. In popular farce an English dandy bragged about the size of our vegetables, asserting that when he was an infant, in England, his mother had one pumpkin cut into a cradle for him and his twin-brother. "That's nothing!" answered the Western American; "why, in Salt Lake City half-a-dozen Mormon policemen sleep every night on one beet!" The population of the Lake City is now 25,000, of whom 20,000 are Mormons, the remainder foreign settlers—Jews or Christians, all of whom they term "Gentiles." It is a fact creditable to the Roman and Greek Churches at home, that no proselytes can ever be obtained from them by Mormon missionaries. After Congress had organised Utah as a Territory, and Young had been Territorial Governor (until 1873, when he resigned), a great assumption of despotic power marked his rule. He arrogated to himself the titles of "Prophet," and of "The First Man from God." The "second man" he allowed to be a son of the murdered Smith, profanely nicknamed "The Squinting Parrot" by an unbelieving Gentile, in playful allusion to well-known moral obliquity and garrulous habits. Young's missionaries soon began to bring yearly convoys of emigrants to his dominions; but the rail from New York to Utah was not completed until 1870. His militia of 20,000 rifles was disbanded by State suppression after the frightful Mountain Meadows massacre of 1857, when 120 non-Mormon emigrants were murdered, by his orders, in cold blood—men, women, and children, on their way to California from Arkansas, the massacre being carried out by the "Avenging Angels," or "Danities," aided by Indian allies under the Mormon Bishop Lee. The States Government caught and shot Lee for this atrocious crime, which was a fulfilment of Young's doctrine of "Blood Atonement, the murdered people being enemies of the sect. Tithe payments so enriched the Mormon Church, that, at its leader's death in 1876, when he was in his eightieth year, the old tyrant was fabulously rich. A scandalous law-suit was actually won by his Church against his heirs for the sum of one million dollars, which he had appropriated, and the disputes caused the section of a great number of wealthy Mormons. The Church is organised with a president, twelve apostles, elders, and bishops. A yearly conference was held from 1867 in Salt Lake City. A huge tabernacle, to seat 10,000, shaped like an egg split lengthwise, was built, and a grand organ is being erected. The organ in the tabernacle is the second largest in America. The Mormon "Book of Doctrines and Covenants" shows the low moral tone and unwholesome superstition of Mormonism, which the sermons repeated. One wonders how such doctrines can be tolerated by the happy, ignorant, and foolish women converts. I will quote a typical sentence. It is in the chapter headed "Revelation on the Eternity of the Marriage Covenant, including plurality of wives:"—"If any man marry a woman, and desire to marry another, the first wife must give her consent. If he then marry a second, he is justified, for they are given unto him by the Lord. If he thus have ten wives at one time given unto him, by this divine law, he is justified, for they are given unto him, and they therefore belong to him. But if one of the ten wives shall wish to marry another man, she shall be destroyed for ever." From this same book I now quote the Tenth Commandment, as it is here parodied:—"I command thee, saith the Lord, not to covet, that is, not to covet thine own property, but to impart it freely to the printing of the 'Book of Mormon,' which contains truth and the word of God. Whoso keepeth not this commandment shall have smitings with the rod of My mouth, and with My wrath and anger. Yea, if they keep not this law, their sufferings shall be sore—how sore they know not, how exquisite they know not. I, God, through Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, thus command you. Endless is My name, because endless are My punishments" ... Young kept up for a time his illegal Mormon coinage, on which he engraved his motto, "Holiness to the Lord." He forbade not only intoxicating drinks, but even the use of tea and coffee to his subjects, and ordered them to call each other Brother and Sister. The handsome "Amelia Palace," in the city, built for his favourite wife, is now the presidential residence of his successor, Taylor, who has four wives, whilst Young is reported to have had twenty-seven, not counting "spiritual" wives. Priestcraft permeates Mormon doctrines, and has a baneful influence on the women teaching the divinity of polygamy. I have heard two Mormon apostles, Q L. Cannon and Orson Pratt, preach. One sermon ended thus: "The Mormon Church is by divine revelation of John Baptist and Moses to Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. Our Church is true, and all others are false, and shall perish. We latter-day saints shall be saved, and shall reign over the Gentiles of the earth. Our wives are given unto us by the Lord, and we will keep them in His name, though the States laws do their worst to take them from us. Be brave and wary in defence of your wives, and no States Government can hurt you." As I sat taking notes of this sermon, where immorality and disloyalty breathed the real spirit of Mormonism, a sudden rustle of movement surprised me. The seventy elders had, in a body, at the sermon's conclusion, left their semicircle of seats on the platform under the huge organ. They walked down either side of the tabernacle, handing to each row of the seated congregation baskets of thick bread and cans of water. This rough and careless picnic was the Mormon sacrament, and and it fitly completed the irreverent farce of the service. Rich Mormons have separate houses for each wife. Poor ones had, in old days, only separate front door. The military protective camp, Fort Douglas, overlooks the city, from an elevation of 700 feet, whence its cannon could sweep the streets in the event of a Mormon rising. Disintegration and disaffection began to undermine Brigham Young's rule long ere his death. The railroad, the military camp, desertion of his nearest relatives, the influx into Utah of mining prospectors, the Church's law-suit, all these crises in Mormonism were its enemies. The Christian Churches—Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptist, and Roman Catholic—established throughout Utah during the last twenty years may be considered as of the best kind of anti-Mormon agencies. The American Episcopal Church Mission in Salt Lake City must be chosen as the most distinguished and efficient of such agencies, having a special educational mission amongst the children,

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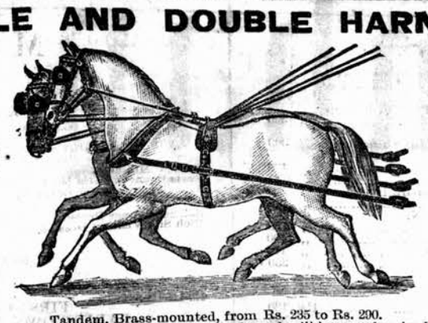

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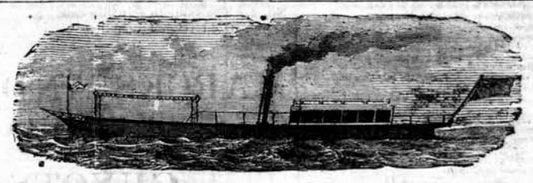

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